VOL. X.

Modern Travel

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PROCEEDINGS.

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3, 27, 31, 34, 43, 45, 47, 51 78, 79, 81, 83, 85, 91, 92, 98 127, 132, 135, 139, 143, 167

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THE LADIES.

AND TOBY:

YS AND GIRLS!

ylvania Avenue.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

VOL. XI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1857.

NO. 522.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. THE LAST WALK IN AUTUMN. I.

O'er the bare woods, whose outstretched hands O'er the bare woods, whose outsiretened against Plead with the leaden heavens in vain, I see, beyond the vailey lands, The sea's long level dim with rain. Around me all things, stark and dumb, Seem praying for the snows to come, And, for the summer bloom and greenness gone, With winter's sunset lights and dazzling morns alone.

Along the river's summer walk, The withered tufts of asters nod; And trembles on its arid stalk, And trembles of its golden-rod.

The hoar plume of the golden-rod.

And in the wind, that fails to stir
The azure-studded juniper,
The silver birch its buds of purple shows,
And scarlet berries tell where bloomed the sweet wild

With mingled sound of horns and bells,
A far-heard clang, the wild geese fly, Storm-sent, from Arctic moors and fells, Like a great arrow through the sky, Two dusky lines converged in one. Chasing the southward-flying sun; While the brave snow-bird and the hardy jay
Call to them from the pines, as if to bid them stay

IV. I passed this way a year ago: The wind blew South; the noon of day Was warm as June's; and save that snow Flecked the wild mountains far away, And that the vernal-seeming breeze Mocked faded grass and leafless trees, night have dreamed of summer as I lay, ng the fallen leaves with the soft wind at play.

Since then, the winter blasts have piled The white pagodas of the snow On these rough slopes, and, strong and wild, Yon river, in its overflow Of spring-time rain and sun, set free, ed with its ices to the sea; nd over these gray fields, then green and gold, he summer corn has waved, the thunder's organ is

Rich gift of God! A year of time! What pomp of rise and shut of day, What hues wherewith our Northern clime Makes autumn's dropping woodlands gay, What airs outblown from forny dells, And clover-bloom and sweet-brier smells, What songs of brooks and birds, what fruits and flowers woods and moon-lit snows, have in its round bee

I know not how, in other lands, The changing seasons come and go; What splendors fall on Syrian sands, What purple lights on Alpine snow Nor how the pomp of sunrise waits ad the Alhambra's halls are but a traveller's tale

Yet, on life's current, he who drifts Is one with him who rows or sails; And he who wanders widest, lifts No more of beauty's jealous veils Than he who from his doorway sees The miracle of flowers and trees, sels the warm Orient in the noonday air,

IX. The are may small he glad, that looks
Where Pharpar's fountains rise and fall;
But he who sees his native brooks
Laugh in the sun, has seen them all. The marble palaces of Ind

ad Rome's cathedral awe is in his woodland aisles

d from cloud minarets hears the sunset call to prave

And thus it is my fancy blends The near at hand and far and rare And while the same horizon bends Above the silver-sprinkled hair. On childhood's wonder-lifted eyes, 7ithin its round of sea and sky and field, arth wheels with all her zones, the Ke

And thus the sick man on his bed. The toiler to his task-work bound, Behold their prison-walls outspread, Their clipped horizon widen round While freedom-giving fancy waits, ne power is theirs to baffle care and pain.

bring the lost world back, and make it theirs again XII. What-lack of goodly company, When masters of the ancient lyre Obey my call, and trace for me Their words of mingled tears and fire I talk with Bacon, grave and wise, I read the world with Pascal's eyes; And priest and sage, with soleran brows a

ad poets, garland-bound, the Lords of Thought, draw Methinks, oh friend, I hear thee say, "In vain the human heart we mock;
Bring living guests who love the day,
Not ghosts who fly at erow of cock!
The herbs we share with flesh and blood,

Are better than ambrosial food, laurelled shades." I grant it, nothing loth. at doubly blest is he who can partake of bo XIV. He who might Plato's banquet grace,

Have I not seen before me sit, And watched his puritanic face, With more than Eastern wisdom lit. ewd mystic! who, upon the back Of his Poor Richard's Almanack, riting the Sufi's song, the Gentoo's dream nu's age of thought to Fulton's age of steam

XV. Here too, of answering love secure, Have I not welcomed to my hearth The gentle pilgrim troubadour,
Whose songs have girdled half the earth;

ave borne me over Rhine-land's purple vines, bia's tawny sands, and Phrygia's m XVI. And he, who to the lettered wealth

Of ages, adds the lore unpriced, The wisdom and the moral health, The ethics of the school of Christ The statesman to his holy trust As the Atkenian archer just, ack down, exiled like him for truth alone

XVII. What greetings smile, what farewells wave What loved ones enter and depart!
The good, the beautiful, the brave,
The Heaven-lent treasures of the heart!
How consents And beechen slope whereon they trod!

e bak-leaves rustle, and the dry grass bends neath the shadowy feet of lost or absent friends. xvm. Then ask not why to these bleak hills I cling, as clings the tufted moss, To bear the winter's lingering chills,

And soft winds blow from spicy isles, learce would Ceylon's breath of flowers be sweet XIX.

At times I long for gentler skies, And bathe in dreams of softer air, But homesick tears would fill the eyes That saw the Cross without the Bear. The pine must whisper to the palm,
The north wind break the tropic calm

XX. Better to stem with heart and hand The roasing side of life, than lie,

Unmindful, on its flowery strand, Of God's occasions drifting by! Better with naked nerve to bear The needles of this goading air, Than, in the lap of sensual ease, forego The Godlike power to do, the Godlike aim to know

XXI. Home of my heart! to me more fair
Than gay Versailles or Windsor's halls,
The peinted, shingly town-house where
The freeman's vote for Freedom falls! The simple roof where prayer is made, Than Gothic groin and co The living temple of the heart of man, Than Rome's sky-mocking vault, or many-sp

XXII. More dear thy equal village schools, Where rich and poor the Bible read, Than classic halls where Priesteraft rules, And Learning wears the chains of Creed; Thy glad Thanksgiving, gathering in The scattered sheaves of home and kin, Than the mad license following Lenten pains, Or holydays of slaves who laugh and dance in chair

XXIII. And sweet homes nestle in these dales. And perch along these wooded swells; And, blest beyond Arcadian vales, They hear the sound of Sabbath bells! Here dwells no perfect man sublime, Nor woman winged before her time, But, with the faults and follies of the race, Old home-bred virtues held their not unhonored place

XXIV. Here manhood struggles for the sake
Of mother, sister, daughter, wife,
The graces and the loves which make
The music of the march of life; Of duty, walks on holy ground. o unpaid menial tills the soil, nor here

the bad lesson learned, at human rights to snee

XXV. Then let the icy North wind blow The trumpets of the coming storm, To arrowy sleet and blinding snow You slanting lines of rain transform Young hearts shall hail the drifted cold, As gaily as I did of old; And I, who watch them through the frosted pane, Unenvious, live in them my boyhood o'er again.

XXVI. And I will trust that He who heeds The life that hides in marsh and wold Who hangs you alder's crimson beads And stains these mosses green and gold, Will still, as He hath done, incline His gracious care to me and mine; Grant what we ask aright, from wrong debar, And, as the earth grows dark, make brighter every

XXVII. I have not seen, I may not see, My hopes for man take form in fact. But God will give the victory In due time; in that faith I act. And he who sees the future sure,
The baffling present may endure,
And bloss, meanwhile, the unseen Hand that leads The heart's desires beyond the halting step of deeds

XXVIII. And thou, my song, I send thee forth, Where harsher songs of mine have flown; Go, find a place at home and hearth Wherein thy singer's name is known; Revive for him the kindly thought Of friends; and they who love him not, Touched by some strain of thine, perchance may tak The hand he proffers all, and thank him for thy sake.

For the National Era THE AUTODIOGRAPH

A NEW ENGLAND GIRL. BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

"Then you can never go to live with Him!" and his pretentanturally-right yees glanced from my stormy face to the serens one of Christ.

"Will Grannie Hunt live with Him, Ollie."" and Abridged History of their Sufferings and Wrongs and Unpaid Services.

I addenly asked.
"I am darid not, unless she changes," he said, sadly.
"But you will?" I puraued.
"Then you can never go to live with Him, Ollie." and Abridged History of their Sufferings and Wrongs and Unpaid Services.

The mother and son always quarrelled about.
"I am faid not, unless she changes," he said, sadly.
"But you will?" I puraued.
"Then you can never go to live with Him, Ollie." and Abridged History of their Sufferings and Wrongs and Unpaid Services.

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"I am faid not, unless she changes," he said sadly.
"But you will?" I puraued.
"Then you can never go to live with Him, Ollie?"
"She is in the person of Tom Hunt, writh won, and the armies paid, by but the constitution of the videous and descendants of some of these with your arms around new. It was again going to sleep, I thought I saw signs of light in the room I had visited. I not begin the war, were compelled to sell their certification of the widows and descendants of some of these will be war, were compelled to sell their certification of the widows and descendant of some of these will be war, and who suffered, in all perhaps seven far more than they are thought all the war, and who suffered, in all perhaps seven far more than they are the payment of all debts. In this own of the war, were compelled to sell their certification of the weight of the war, were compelled to sell their certification of the war, were compelled to sell their certification of the war, were compelled to sell their certification of the war,

A THE TREAL THE STATE AND THE

was for the wint instead of the property of th

under the circumstances, is to appoint pa

Put this and that together, and which are we

o believe? Editors ought to have long men

THE FUTURE JUDGED BY THE PAST.

After so exciting a canvass as we have lately

the apparent calm is anything but a lull in the

storm. The well-organized Slave Interest has

moderate men of the South have their way, the

country might have peace. They see in the

dark schemes of the Propagandism that besets

them, the perils which threaten the best into

Propaganda, who, reckless and irresponsib

are strong enough to ruin, if not rule-strong

if there are indications now of moderation

the opponents of Slavery-domination, uninten-

to the extreme measures of the Slavery party.

in favor of Free Kansas, disposed to occupy

A moment's consideration will put the read

on his quard against these illusive representa-

tions, and convince him that the political mil-

who, bound by a common and exceptional In-

terest, annexed Texas with Slavery, sought by

suppress freedom of speech, freedom of the

press, the rights of petition and debate, and

to institute a post office censorship; plunged

us into war with Mexico, for the purpose of

opening free course for Slavery on our South-

ern and Southwestern borders; resisted the or-

the admission of California as a free State

brought about the organization of Territoria

Sovernments in New Mexico and Utah, without

estriction as to Slavery; repealed the Missour

Compromise, with the avowed purpose of car

rying Slavery into Kansas; encouraged armed

orays of Slavery Propagandists into Kansas

trigued against the black republic of Hayti

ntrigued, almost to the point of war, for th

orcible separation of Cuba from the mother

country; intrigued for the appropriation of

the southern half of California to Slavery; in-

trigued for the conversion of Sonora into a

slave State; intrigued for foothold, for con-

quest, for annexation, in Central America:

have always been laboring to secure complete

ascendency in Congress, in the Judiciary, in

the Executive; and lately attempted to organ-

ize the Southern People in a conspiracy to re-sist the inauguration of the Republican candi-

date-possible have these men suddenly chang-

ed their character, become peaceable and unag-

gressive, and abandoned a policy they have pur-

As to Mr. Buchanan, old men are not apt to

"To recapitulate:
"1. In 1836, Mr. Buchanan supported a bill prohibit the circulation of Abolition papers

and affirming it to be the duty of the Government to protect and uphold the institutions

the annexation of Texas.
"7. In 1847, he sustained the Clayton Com

"8. In 1850, he proposed and urged the ex

tension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pa-

"9. But, he promptly acquiesced in the Com-

promise of '50, and employed all his influence in favor of the faithful execution of the Fugitive

Slave Law.
"10. In 1851, he remonstrated against an

enactment of the Pennsylvania Legislature for obstructing the arrest and return of fugitive

"11. In 1854, he negotiated for the acquisi-

tion of Cuba.
"12. In 1856, he approves the repeal of the

Missouri Restriction, and supports the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act.

"13. He never gave a vote against the in

That is enough. When, under the policy of

James Buchanan, Kansas shall become a Free

State, all schemes of Slavery Extension be for-

ever extinguished, and the Slave Interest cease

to be the ruling Influence in the Administra-

tion of the Government, we shall admit that

the Ethiopian can change his skin and the

What then, we are asked, mean the declare

tion of Senator Bigler in favor of Squatter Sov-

reignty, the editorial of the Pennsylvanian

n favor of Thomas H. Benton, and the moderate

nanifestoes in the Southern Buchanan news-

papers? Just this, and nothing more—that the

earful damages sustained by the Northern De-

nocracy in the late struggle, must be repaired;

that the Republican Party, which now is in the

ascendant in the North, must be disarmed.

When, by a course of prudent and conciliatory

neasures, the Northern Democrats shall have

been able to recover their power in a respecta-

ble number of the free States, those, who are

now deluded by false expectations, may find

out that the Power which has tyrannized over

the Union, and threatened its life, is only for

bearing when it must, but will strike when it

FREE COLORED PERSONS IN ARKANSAS,-A

Select Committee of the Senate of Arkansas

having reported a bill for the removal of free

leopard his spots-not before.

terests of Slavery, and never uttered a word which could pain the most sensitive Southern

with Southern Senators against the consi

sued with so much pertinacity and violence?

ceptation:

District of Columbia

ganization of Oregon into a free Territory, and

violence and unconstitutional enactments

a truly national and liberal nosition.

their tone, they are but temporary.

passed through, it is natural that People

trols for the counties, and to stimulate the lice of the towns to more riger and vigilar

ories, or often consult their files.

promise, and I entered Dartmouth College as a found another circulating library, and had read many of its volumes. I remember especially that I found Don Quixote, in the common trans ation, and in an edition, as I think, of three or four duodecimo volumes. I began to read it, and it is literally true that I never closed my eyes till I had finished it; nor did I lay it down r five minutes, so great was the power of that

extraordinary book on my imagination.

Of my college life I can say but little.

Though death has made great havoc in our class, some yet live who were intimate with me, especially Mr. Bingham, before mentioned; Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Gloucester, (Sandy Bay;) Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Weathersfield; Rev. Thomas Abbott Merrill, of Middlebury; Judge Fuller, of Augusta: Mr. Farrar of Lancaster. Fuller, of Augusta; Mr. Farrar, of Lancaster; Judge Kingsbury, of Gardiner, and several others of the class, are still living.

I was graduated, in course, August, 1801.
Owing to some difficulties hee non meminisse juvat, I took no part in the commencement exercises. I spoke an oration to the Society of the United Fraternity, which I suspect was

officiently boyish performance.

My college life was not an idle one. Beside the regular attendance on prescribed duties and studies, I read something of English history and English literature. Perhaps my reading ry and English literature. Fernaps my reauing was too miscellaneous. I even paid my board for a year by superintending a little weekly newspaper, and making selections for it from books of literature and from the contemporary publications. I suppose I sometimes wrote a foolish paragraph myself. While in college, I delivered two or three occasional addresses, which were published. I trust they are forgot ten : they were in very bad taste. I had no on learned that all true power in writing is in the ides, not in the style—an error into which the ars rhetorica, as it is usually taught, may easily lead stronger heads than mine.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1857.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E one square south of City Post Office.

FIRST NUMBER OF THE ELEVENTH VOL This is the first number of our Eleventh Volume. We shall continue to print a large edition, so as to supply back numbers for a little while to subscribers who have been delaved. Meantime, let our agents and friends generally be as active and prompt as possible.

We receive many, many kind and flattering words, which it does not become us to publish but we may be excused for inserting a brief paragraph in a letter immediately before us: "I wish to inform you of one fact, by way of

encouragement. It is this: whilst from among the many readers of every other political paper here, men were found to vote for one or the other of the pro-slavery candidates, the Era's list furnished not one such voter, within the range of my information. That is a compliment worth having.

GOOD SEED AND GOOD SOIL -A stanch

Republican, who became a subscriber to the Era at Petersburgh, Illinois, one month ago, sends us a club of twenty subscribers. Un to that time, we had never had a single subscriber in the county. How much individual effort can accomplish!

FORTUNE TELLING, the story that appeare in the last Era, was copied from Harpers'

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND GIRL commences in this number of the Era. and grows in interest as it progresses.

REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES .- The article on our first page on Revolutionary Services, is a very instructive one, and has special reference to a bill now pending in the Senate.

THE WASHINGTON STAR, which seems speak by authority for Mr. Buchanan, says: We have a few items from Wheatland, on

one to become a member of his Cabinet, and has not made up his mind with reference to a single member of it.
Second. Mr. John Appleton, of Maine, is to

Third. Mr. Buchanan is an earnest advocate of the election of John W. Forney, Esq., to the Senate of the United States.

Fourth. He will leave Wheatland, for this city, shortly before the first of February.

PERIODICALS.—We had intended to notice, this week, several periodicals on our table, but have not room.

"Unquestionably, this discontent among the slaves is the result of the late sectional con They were not ignorant of the character of the late canvass. Excited by the incendiary operations of the Black Republican party, emboldened by assurances of sympathy, and promises of succor from the North, and stimulated, no doubt, by the secret suggestions of miscreant in our midst, they grew impatient of their sub jection, and eager for revolt."-Richmond E

"Not ignorant of the character of the lat canvass?" Who informed them concerning it? Not Republican newspapers or speakersslaves never read the former or hear the latter. From whom, then, did they get their opinions? From Governor Wise, and the Buchanan orators of the South-from the Enquirer, and the Buchanan presses of the South. Had your slaves heard the Republicans, they would have imbibed no false ideas, no illusions stimulating them to insurrection: but they heard only your inflammatory representations, and by these were their passions excited, and hopes of violent intervention in their behalf, awakened. So obvious is the cause of the mischief, that one might suppose those specially concerned, would hereafter obseeve more caution, and re frain from their dangerous misrepresentations of the ruling Party at the North. Self-interes if nothing else, should admonish them not to bear false witness against their neighbors.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—The corresponden of the New York Times says :

"The Commissioner of Patents is now sending to the State Agricultural Societies a parcel of Chinese sugar cane seed, raised under the direct supervision of the Patent Office, sufficient to plant sixteen acres, with a view of extending the culture of this plant. It has, since its intended to the country, proved itself well. troduction into this country, proved itself wel adapted to our geographical range of Indian corn. It is of easy culture, being similar to that of maize or broom corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. A correspondent, writing to

of maize or broom corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. A correspondent, writing to the Commissioner, speaks of the extraordinary richness and delicious flavor of the milk of cows which had been fed on that description of food. "Several gentlemen have likewise recently acquainted the office with the fact of the success of the liquorice plant, which is hardy as far north as Connecticut. It is employed not only for medicinal purposes, but, they say, is an important element in preparing some of the an important element in preparing some best ale and porter in Great Britain."

ARKANSAS, OFFCIAL .- The vote for the car didates for Electors of the State is as follows: Know Nothings.

Green - 21,801 Patterson - Hempstead - 21,908 Reagan - McCoy - 21,893 Sutton - -10,794 By this table, it will be seen that the average rote of the Democratic candidates is - 21,899

10.796 Majority for Democratic electors - 11,103 The whole number of votes cast is 32,724falling off, from the vote given last August, of over 12,000. The result shows that the Demo-

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY AND FORRIGN IM-MIGRANTS

Foreign Immigrants, as we all know, gene rally seek homes in the free States, unwilling to encounter the jealous espionage of the South or the competition of its slaves, and aware that free labor has small chance of just compens tion under slave-labor institution mate of the South, have formed colonies in certain portions of it, but they rarely

meet with a cordial weclome. In Texas, not long since, an attempt was made by some of its newspapers to arouse an excitement against the French colonists there, on the ground that they cherished sentiments unfriendly to Slavery, and the German settlers in Texas have more than once fallen under the suspicion of the pro slavery party.

The New York Herald states, that lately, ser eral Italian and French refugees have been settled in Virginia, under favorable circumstance through the influence of the American Indus trial Association of New York. Some of the Italians were recently released from an imprisonment of seven years, to which they had been ondemned for their participation in the revoution of 1847. Others were members of the Italian legion in the Crimea. They have already, says the Herald, "produced a good imression by their deportment, and the intellience and alacrity with which they entered on their work-for which their military training, and their labor in the trenches before Sebast pol, peculiarly qualify them." The same paper

"A company in this city offer strong indu ments for the settlement of emigrants in Vir-ginia; and another company in New England, with 100,000 acres, are making similar arrangenents for the colo

One might suppose that Virginia would well ome all such immigrants-men who come to uy her worn-out lands, to restore their vitality. d make them productive-men, who must add to her population and enterprise. Why hould she not secure a portion of the stream of ree immigration which is rolling its full tide brough the free States?

But, let us hear what the Richmond (Va. Inquirer, the leading Southern organ of the arty which stood up for the rights of foreign migrants in the late canvass, has to say o these colonizing movements:

" Arrangements for the colonizing of fre labor in Virginia.'—These words at once ar rest our attention, and reveal the secret of the thing. It is the first visible operation of the society for the propagation of Abolitionism in the State of Virginia. "How shall our people meet the movement Shall the Abolitionists of New York and Bos

ton be permitted to scatter their 'free labor' colonies over Virginia, until they succeed in planting an Anti-Slavery population in our midst? Shall they be allowed thus to introduce a hostile element in the bosom of the State, in opposition to its interests, and in active alliance with its enemies?
"These inquiries address themselves to the

eople of Virginia with peculiar emphasis a the present moment. The energies of our in-stitutions are taxed to resist the pressure of external aggression. In the remoter northern and western counties of this State, the security and consequently the value, of slave proper are well nigh destroyed, by the depredations bolition kidnappers. At the same time, we have reason to suspect the machinations of Yankee emissaries in the bosom of this State, and to apprehend some possible demonstration of violence from our slaves. While all these concurrent causes are operating with such ef-fect to impair the stability of our institutions and our social security, shall we permit these
'free labor' colonies to add another and a
stronger hostile influence to the power arraigned against us?

"The character of these immigrants opposes

an independent objection to their introduction in the State. For the most part they are political culprits, driven from Europe for their revolutionary violence, and fresh from the in-Propagandism! Some are ordinary offenders against the security of life and property; others are soldiers, whom despotism dismisses from its service—the vagabonds of the earth in the

pay of Abolitionism, and precipitated here upon us to destroy the value of our property and the security of our institutions.

"The impudence of this attempt on the part of the Abolitionists of New York and Boston, of the Abolitionists of New Lork and Boston to garrison Virginia with their janissaries, and to pollute our soil with the presence of their rabble of paupers and criminals, provokes re buke and retaliation. The danger with which they threaten our institutions, calls for the in-terference of the Legislature. It is an excep-tional case, and may be managed without im-pugning the liberal principles of our policy of

Now, is not this beautiful? A year or two ago, a small colony of emigrants from New York bought a tract of land in this District settled upon it, put up comfortable houses, and since then have been contributing by their in dustry to our markets. It was a business ope ration, and what interest was damaged by it? At various times, emigrants from New York

have colonized themselves in northern cour ties of Virginia, redeeming the land by their hardy, well-directed industry: has the Old Dominion been placed in imminent peril by these farmers? Some of the enterprisin capitalists of New Jersey have bought up large tracts of forest in Virginia, for the sake of th imber. Other capitalists in other Northern States, seeing immense tracts of waste lands in its southern counties advertised, have bought them at low prices, and, like practical men anxious to make their investments profitable have been trying to induce Northern farmer to go and settle on them. To imagine tha their object is philanthropic, that they in tended to abolitionize Virginia, or confer any other special benefit on Virginia, that they intend, in fact, anything else than a "fair business transaction," is to render them undue credit. The notion is decidedly unsophist

Then, as to these poor foreign refugees, fir instruments of Anti-Slavery Propagandism, are they not? It is so common for the Italian to be Anti-Slavery reformers! What has the American Industrial Association of New York to do with Abolitionism? The article of the Enquirer betrays a mind ill at ease with its position, ignorant of the real condition of things at the North, dissatisfied and distrust ful in relation to the condition of things at the South, morbidly sensitive, apt to " flee when no

man pursueth." We shall see whether the Legislature of Vin inia will act upon the recommendation of the Enquirer. By all means let it pass an act that no man from the free States, or from Europe, be permitted to buy lands in Virginia, or become a citizen, or reside in the State, without giving bond and security for his good behav-

The Richmond Enquirer draws an inference com the late insurrectionary movements in the uth, against the revival of the slave trade: "From these insurrectionary movements, way deduce an illustration of the utter folly the proposition to revive the slave trade. N groes of some intelligence are not to be decei ed into such chimerical and suicidal scheme

They originate in the blind passions of the ignorant and brutal mass—a mass to which it is the interest of the South to make no addition om the savage wilds of Africa." The Enquirer is right on one point: the augmentation of the slave population of the country by importation would certainly increase the chances of slave insurrection: but, are we to believe that in proportion as the slaves are

educated, they become subordinate, and indis- of prevention. Obviously the best thing to be osed to rebellion? Is this human nature? Does History confirm such an opinion? Does History teach us that the best way to make espotism stable is, to enlighten its subjects?

We shall expect the Enquirer to act on this pinion, and shall not be surprised to see i commending some general scheme for the education of the slave population, as the one thing needful to prevent insurrectionary move

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

A correspondent at Jacksonville, Illinoi says that some of the Buchanan leaders, du ring the late canvass, made use of the Repub lican platform, as at first published, to throw doubt on the position of the Republican party and when they were pointed to the corrected locument, they quoted our remark, to the effect that the errors were only verbal inaccu

Let us straighten out this matter. The par of the platform referred to, is the closing por tion of the second resolution, which, as first reported by telegraph, and printed in the news

papers, was as follows:
"That as our Republican fathers, when the had abolished Slavery in all our National Ter ritory, ordained that no person should be de prived of life, liberty, or property, without du ess of law, it be ain this provision of the Constitution agains tain this provision of the Constitution agains all attempts to violate it for the purpose o establishing Slavery in the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein; that we deny the authority of Congress of Tourist of Congress of Tourist of Tourism 12 of ity of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, o any individual or association of individuals, t give legal assistance to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution that stitution shall be maintained." This is obscure, and, owing to the wrong pun

uation, seems to affirm that Slavery should not be established in the Territories by positive legislation, nor should its existence or ex tension therein be prohibited, although such an affirmation would be utterly illogical and absurd, directly repugnant to the purpose for which the Convention had met, and flatly con tradictory to the third resolution, which expressly declares that it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories All that is needed to restore sense to the res lution, make it logical, and consistent with the third resolution, is, to insert a semicolon tween "United States" and "by Positive LE GISLATION," so as to make the latter phrasqualify the clause, "prohibiting its existence or extension therein." With this understand ing, we remarked, when the corrected resolu tion was handed to us by Mr. Giddings, (wh was the author of it,) that the inaccuracies in the former one were "verbal." The correcte resolution was printed in the same number o the Era that contained the spurious one, an is as follows. We mark in italies the portion

in which the correction is made: "2. Resolved, That, with our Republica fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident trut that all men are endowed with the unalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happing ness; and that the primary object and ulterio design of our Federal Government were t secure those rights to all persons within its ex-clusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no per son should be deprived of life, liberty, or prop erty, without due process of law, it become our duty to maintain this provision of the Co stitution against all attempts to violate it. titution against an account of Slavery in the prevent the establishment of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, by positive discrete therein. egislation prohibiting its existence And we deny the authority of Congress, of Territorial Legislature, of any individual o assoiation of individuals, to give legal exist ence to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be

As it stands, the resolution affirms that it is the purpose of the Federal Government to secure the rights of all persons within its juris-

to falsify the record of his life. What he has That, as the Constitution declares no perso been, he will be. Why, pray, in judging of shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, his future acts, must we yield to vain hopes. without due process of law, it becomes our duty deal in groundless predictions, instead of reato maintain that provision against all attempt soning from his antecedents, his well-known to violate it : character, and the circumstances by which he is

That the establishment of Slavery surrounded? We reprint, from the Richmond Territories ought to be prevented: (Va.) Enquirer a brief memorandum of his acts That its existence therein ought to be of "loyalty," using the word in its Southern hibited by positive legislation:

That neither Congress, nor a Territorial L gislature, nor any association of individual can give legal existence to Slavery in any Te ritory of the United States, under the pres

If there is any fault about the resolution. s that, in its effort to be explicit, it multiplie words needlessly.

TALKING TO SUIT CIRCUMSTANCES.

When it was thought necessary to fright the capitalists and conservatives of Philade phia and New York into the support of Mr. Bu chanan, Mr. Wise told them, if Fremont wer elected. Virginia and the South would not submit to it, and through the columns of the Irish Citizen, New York, on the 22d of October, he ommunicated the following alarming intelli-

"I tell you that Virginia has armories more than one hundred thousand men in twenty-four hours by the watch; and I tell you that she has men enough to take arms rather be subjugated to Black Republicanism!" The Richmond Enquirer confirmed this as

ounding intelligence. Hear what it said: "The Black Republicans are as little aware of the superiority of the South over the North in their military resources and establishments a in any other respects to which we have adverte Take Virginia alone, for instance. Do the know that she has an arsenal and armory her own, established in the good old State a ereignty era of 1798 and 1799, from which can equip 130,000 troops at ten days' notice Do they know that she has the nucleus of standing army at her capital, consisting of a standing public guard of a hundred men, in regular pay by the State, and a volunteer force in Richmond larger in proportion to population than any city in the Union—besides two large

mpanies of young guards of the age s irit of those conscripts of France with wh apoleon won his best laurels? Do they know that Virginia has had a Military Institute in operation at State expense for eighteen years, whereat 130 cadets have been instructed in the practical sciences, pyrotechnics, and military tactics, every year, from which 400 of the flower of Virginia youth have been graduated, the most of whom receive their education at State expense, upon the condition of teaching within the Commonwealth for two or teaching within the Commonwealth for two years after graduation? The fruit of this sys-tem is visible in sub-military schools in every quarter of the State, under the instruction of these Lexington graduates, with an aggregate of pupils daily instructed in military drill, of at least 500. We have made no allegies to the at 500. We have made no allus volunteer infantry, cavalry, and artillery regi-ments of the State, superior in numbers and military drill, we dare say, to the volunteer

corps of any State in the Con "Besides this personnel ar any State in the Confederacy. ides this personnel and material of war, the State possesses between 100 and 150 field pieces of cannon, exclusive of her quota from the Federal Government, 100 at least of which are six-pounders, in careful preservation in her armory at Richmond, and ready for use at any noment," &c., &c.

Two months have gone by, and now hear our martial cotemporary. December 16th admonishing the people of Virginia to be on their guard against slave insurrections, the Richmond Enquirer says: "The military system of Virginia is in utter

persons of color from the State, and for preventing their future immigration, Mr. Abbott The mutuary system of rivina is in uter-diapidation. Out of the cities we have no or-ganized means of protection against a sudden emergency. Every consideration, then, suggests the necessity of adopting immediate measures one of the Committee, made a minority report protesting against the bill as uncons

THE FIRST WANT.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN CONVENTION finds no favor at the hands of the Southern press. The encouraging way concerning the prospects of Richmond (Va.) Examiner dissects the pro- the Territory. From the Herald of Freedom, peedings of one Convention as a sample of all now before us, we glean several interesting

"Here we have a set of brave res valorous words, high resolves, up to the 'do or die' or 'last extremity' point, and what have they profited the South? Who has attempted to carry them out, or who has thought of them since the clever and patriotic gentleman who passed through, it is natural that People should pause to take breath, and rest them selves. Let them beware, however, of those who would mislead them into the notion that the apparent calm is anything but a lull in the thought upon any one of these reso Southern trade, Southern commerce, S elected its President, and it has four years education, colleges, and free schools, the Pacific Railroad, the 'uniform coinage,' the geological plans for future aggrandizement. Could the "From Dan to Beersheba all is barren: th

groups of resolutions foliaged with words are barren fig-trees, producing nothing, and the fine speeches by which they were supported were thing more than words

ests of the South, but they dare not defy the Well, what does the Examiner expect? Can the Convention manufacture Capital, and Enterprise, and Intelligence? Can it build ships, enough to pull down, if not to build up. Mod make sailors, get up steam lines to Europe, eration would be arraigned as disloyalty to the write Peter Parley Histories, establish the Com-South: and what with the Jefferson Davis mon School system? It sees the wants of the Democrats on one side, and the Percy Walker South, resolves that they ought to be supplied. Americans on the other, the Conservative Bu and theu-it stops, blindly, stupidly ignoring chanan men of the South would be ground the great primal want-the want of free labor. between the upper and nether millstones. An Had the South free labor, Capital and Enter extreme policy will be forced upon them; and, prise would spring up there as elsewhere, and take care of themselves, without annual gatherings of demagogues, visionaries, and specu Some of the New York papers who advo say what ought to be done. cated the Republican ticket during the late canvass, are doing what they can to mislead

It is because Slave Society is a failure, we have these Southern Conventions, and that tionally, we would believe. They represent the all such Conventions fail. In Free States, noderate tone of leading Buchanan papers in when a steam line is to be got up, they do not the South, as indicating a radical change of call a Northern Convention to talk about it, policy. They report Mr. Buchanan as adverse | but a company of private individuals organize, and the work is done. We claim no pre-eminent merit for the Northern People-the question is one between institutions-between Free Society and Slave Society-and the fact that the latter is a failure, shows that even Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-American energy is not equal ennium has not yet dawned. Have the men, to all things.

A venerable subscriber to the Era thinks ne report of the remarks of the presiding offia late number of the Era. was erroneous, Albany Evening Journal, which Le thinks is

"He spoke of the high and noble principles Bepublicans had to fight for, and closed with a learty expression of the wish that the members of the College of 1856 might reassemble on the list Tuesday of December, 1860, and give, as ney gave to-day, a unanimous vote for Repub-ican candidates for President and Vice Presient, which would be effective in investing them

Mr. EMMONS, of Union Village, New ork, says that our table of votes for 1852 is a error in allowing Hale only 777 votes in lowa, that being the vote of only one district. The other, he says, gave him 827, so that his total vote in the State was 1,604, making his aggregate in the Union, 158,900. Our table was taken from the American Almanac, but e have no doubt Mr. Emmons is correct. An intelligent subscriber in Gardiner,

Maine, comments with some severity upon the manifesto of "Colonel J. H. Harvey and ninety Free State settlers" in Kansas, denouncing "the Kansas Aid Society as a speculating concern. &c. We did not print the document in the Era. but simply a brief telegraphic despatch announcing its publication, so that it is hardly worth while to bestow much attention upon it.

is aimed. We read regularly the Free State papers published in Kansas, observe receipts of ontributions for the benefit of the suffering in that Territory, but thus far have noticed nothing in them confirmatory of the statement of Colonel Harvey. Any misapplication of the funds sent would hardly escape the attention of those papers.

In reply to a subscriber, concerning he vote of 1848, we state that Martin Van Buren received 291,678 votes in the whole Union, 120,519 of which were given by New to prohibit the circulation of Abolition papers through the mails.

"2. In the same year, he proposed and voted for the admission of Arkansas.

"In 1836-'7, he denounced and voted to reject petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. York State alone. Van Buren electoral tickets were run in only four slave States-Delaware. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina-his vote being, 80 in the first, 125 in the second, 9 in the third, 85 in the fourth-total in slave States

"4. In 1837, he voted for Mr. Calhoun's fa-The Richmond (Va.) Whig deprecates mous Resolutions, defining the rights of the States and the limits of Federal authority, the everlasting discussion of the Slavery question in Congress, and thinks the best plan to put an end to it would be for Southern men to 5. In 1838-'9 and '40, he invariably voted abstain from all participation in it. Let the Republicans rail and denounce, but let no memtion of Anti-Slavery petitions.
"6. In 1844-'5, he advocated and voted for ber from the South reply.

Congress talks about Slavery, not because the members have a special fondness for the subject, but because they cannot help themselves. It is a great practical question, demanding action, and there can be no intelligent action without discussion. When one Party proposes the establishment of the Protective Policy, and another Party opposes it, how can you prevent the discussion of the subject of Protection? When one Party proposes Propagandism, and the other opposes, how are you

o prevent discussion? There is but one way in which the agitation of Slavery can be banished from Congress, and that is by divorcing it from all connection with the Federal Government, and leaving it subject alone to State regulation. The Party of Slav very will not agree to this-it makes the ques tion a Federal one, by seeking to subject the Federal Power to the Slave Interest, and to use it for its aggrandizement: opposition, discussion, agitation, are inevitable results. How absurd for the champions of Slavery to deprecate what they provoke.

MR. LETCHER'S TARIFF BILL, introduced as substitute for that reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, "proposes a uniform reduction of 20 per cent, on the duties levied by the Tariff of 1846. Also, the transfer of man ufactures of silks to the schedule now paying 30 per cent.; manufactures of flax, and blan kets of all kinds, to the schedule now paying 25 per cent.; unmanufactured wool to the 10 per cent. schedule; and the raw silks, most of the crude dye-stuffs, unmanufactured vegetable dye-stuffs, dye-woods, tow, seeds, animals, &c., o the free list.

It also provides for additional duties of 10 er cent. on all foreign importations in foreign toms not exempt from such disorimination by treaty or by act of Congress. Both bills studiously avoid any reference to the sugar tax, so utterly unjust and oppressive on the masse Wisconsin .- The northwestern districts of this State have at last been heard from, and we have the Legislature of the State complete. It

19 64 11 33 This is the first time the

The Kansas Free State papers talk in an

It says there is not now, and never has been pro-slavery party in Kansas strong enough to sustain itself by fair voting: possibly there may be some two hundred slaves in the Territory, but the editors of that paper have never "known of twenty." The attempt to make the South believe that the slave relation would be

secure there is an imposition.

Four young men, who lately emigrated to Kansas, have commenced a shingle manufac- times, and, in various respects, of historical tory, with a simple machine, costing not more than \$50, with which they turn out about thirty thousand shingles daily. The good people of Lawrence are taking

easures for the organization of a regular city

Colonel Harvey and fifty other persons, main y the original members of the Chicago Comany, which was robbed last summer on the Missouri river and turned back, and afterwards entered by the Northern route, and became part of the Territorial militia, having been lately disbanded by the Governor, are laying the foundations of a new settlement on Floyd creek, one of the tributaries of Pottawatomie creek. The soil is exceedingly fertile, well watered, and heavily timbered.

Meetings have been held in the awrence, and committees appointed for the ourpose of establishing a Common School sysem. Attention begins to be directed to railroad enterprises, a large meeting having been held in Quindaro, Kansas, on the 5th, at which, after an extended discussion, it was resolved that the interests of the Territory imperatively demand the immediate construction of a railroad from the city of Quindaro, on the Missouri river, up the Kansas valley. The general feel ing was in favor of connecting Kansas by raiload with St. Louis and Chicago, so as to insure the full benefits of competition, and thus initiate the beginning of a railroad to the Pacific. A change seems to have come over the Peo

ple of Missouri since the retirement of the Buford gang. The Herald of Freedom says, s man from Indiana called at its office a few days ago, having passed with his goods and family through Missouri, on his way to the er of the New York electors, commented on Territory, and said he had never been better treated in travelling anywhere. The citizens and sends us the following report, from the generally condemn the outrages that had been perpetrated.

The following article, from the same paper intended as a hint to Members of Congress "What we expect .- We hope and expect that ongress will repeal all the laws made by the Missouri bogus Legislature at the Shawnee Manual Labor School. We further expect that Congress will enact some laws suited to our condition, till such time as the actual settler can make laws for themselves. We also expect an appropriation of money to pay for the illegal destruction of property by Government officials and by bands of armed men from Missouri.

we are granted the above, and Congress shows a disposition to do us justice, we do not feel so anxious about being admitted as a State till such time as our population becomes much larger than at present, and our Territorial in stitutions have become organized, and in health ful operation. If otherwise, we desire to be friends will press the measure forward with all

THE NEW CENTRAL AMERICAN CONVEN-

Desnite the injunction of secresy in the Ser ate, the New York papers publish what purports to be a copy of the new Treaty with Great Britain, in relation to Central American affairs. now under consideration in the Senate. How Our subscriber pertinently remarks that as there it has been obtained, is not stated, but it is the flag of his country proudly floating over the is a novel which aims to depict the oppressit are many Aid Societies, it would be well to probably correct in the main. In one of our fort against which the assaults of a powerful of the laboring classes in England, where which will suffice till an authentic version shall appear. The convention is even more complicated

> than the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and, if agreed to, will make work for future negotiation. "The convention proposed for the United States and Great Britain, by Mr. Dallas and Lord Clarendon, sets apart a portion of Nica-ragua for the Mosquito Indians, who are to have independent legislative power within their ter-

> south of Segovia or Coco river, not within their territory. The title of Nicaragua to the territory south of Segovia or Coco river, not within the limits of the Mosquito reservation, is recognised, saving any rights which may appertain ritory. The title of Nic to Honduras; on condition that the navigation of the river San Juan, from its mouth to the erapiqui, be made free to the citizens of Costa lica, without tax, except for light money and other reasonable port charges. The territorial disputes of Nicaragua and Costa Pica are to be settled by joint arbitration of the United States and Great Britain. Grants made by the Mosquito Indians, since 1848, of land lying beyond their reservation, are to be confirmed each to the extent of one hundred yards square within, and of one league square without, the limits of Greytown. Nicaragua shall declare Greytown to be a free port and city, though retaining over it the sovereignty. The town au thorities are restrained from levying export or import duties, or collecting a tonnage duty except enough to maintain the police of the port and the lighthouses. The boundaries of Balize or British Honduras are to be fixed within two years, by treaty between Great Brit-ain and Guatamala, as they existed on the 19th of April, 1850; which said boundaries and limits shall not, at any time hereafter, be ex-tended. The Bay Islands are to be a free teritory, under the sovereignty of the Republic f Honduras. The consent of Nicaragua and natamala are made necessary to the validity

FROM WASHINGTON.—There is no foundation natever for the statements that have been so freely circulated, representing that the Government here had either proposed or intended pro oosing a negotiation, to extend to the British West Indies the policy adopted in the recipro ity treaty with Canada.
Information was received in diplomatic circles

by the last steamer, warranting the belief that though Great Britain had persistently resisted the invitation to take part in the new Congress and had denied the right to revise the decision or terms of the preceding one, she has now re-considered that determination, and will be acconsidered that determination, and will be ac-cordingly represented. Russia has signified a readiness to submit the disputed points to a majority of the Conference, consisting of four of the Powers which were engaged against her

A suggestion was made, evidently through one of the Embassies here, to the Secretary of State, that England would fill the vacant mis sion if certain concessions were granted, whic amounted to a virtual retraction of the positio properly assumed by our Government. But was rebuked in a manner that will prevent the repetition of an experiment involving some thing of national humiliation. Consequently the vacation will remain open until the new Administration shall be installed,—Cor. Phil. North American. North American.

INTEREST ON THE VIRGINIA STATE DEBT .-The Richmond Dispatch of the 19th instant says: "On yesterday, there was remitted to New York the entire interest on that part of ublic debt of Virginia, the interest on is payable in that city. Each of the banks in this city remitted \$120,000, with \$45,000 previously remitted, meets which, with \$45,000 previously remitted, meets the whole amount payable in Wall street on the lst proximo. The unvarying punctuality with which Virginia meets all demands upon her, ought to place her bonds in as good credit as hose of any other State.

MEN AND PROVISIONS FOR GENERAL WAL-New York on Wednesday, for San Juan de Nicaragua, took out men and provisions in aid of General Walker. The authorities made no

The Rebiel.

selections from the German and French

neritorious, for the incidents related and il-

istrated. One of the best things in the num-

riage," by the authoress of "John Halifax."

pleasant recollections of his worth, as a man,

a philanthropist, and Christian, beloved and re

spected for his many traits of social and manly

virtue, this volume of his poems will be most

welcome. They will here recognise the play-

ful humor and pleasant flow of words which

have so often delighted them, and they will

meet, too, some of those beautiful hymns which

are to be found in the various collections, and

which breathe so pure and elevated a spirit of

devotion, together with other pieces with which

they here become acquainted for the first time.

It is a somewhat singular circumstance, that

the author of one of our most inspiring national

songs, and to the music of which our armies

have gone forth to battle, should have been

distinguished, as he is well known to have

believe that many a duel was prevented by

his exertions in connection with his friends,

especially the Hon. Mr. Mercer, of Virginia.

Mr. Key was a man of high honorable feeling,

but he was too a Christian gentleman, that

highest style of man. The volume now before

us exhibits him as such, and if not entitled to

rank among the foremost products of genius

of pure and kindly feeling that will win its way

to the sympathies of many, and it will be read

with a growing pleasure for the associations

that twine his garlands of poetry around the

symbol of a nation's presence and power, at

FAMILY MEMORIALS. Genealogies of the Families and

Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Mas-sachusetts, including Waltham and Weston. To which is appended the Early History of the Town; with illus-

trations, maps, and notes. By Henry Bond, M. D. Vol. 1, Genealogies; vol. 2, Additions, Corrections, Early History. (Both in one volume.) Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. 1855. For sale by W. M. Morrison, and

It would be a somewhat curious task to ob-

erve the diverse expressions with which differ-

ent persons may take up this large octavo vol-

ume of more than a thousand pages, in a

book-store, and turn over its leaves. One per-

son easting a glance on the title, and then at

the portraits and other pictures, and possibly

anfolding the map, or opening the book, here

and there finding every page almost crowded

residence, occupations, and removals hither,

and you might very probably lay it down again,

and say, "what is the use of writing such a big

book about 'Watertown, Weston, and Wal-

up, turn to find his own surname, and if it

thus: "I dare say it is valuable to some per-

sons; it must have cost much toil, and shows

relates to my ancestors." But stop, friends;

is it so certain that you are not mistaken in

ham?' I do not want any such a book, and I

Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

ome and abroad.

nother, through 1857.

Washington, D. C.

back some of your own kindred, and thus be glad to meet with such a record of family genealogies. If, perchance, a real antiquaria genealogies. 1, pone fond of searching is THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART. W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor. New York. 1856. the early development of our country, or who ha been obliged to unravel the twisted threads a title to property, should light upon this his This is one of those works devoted to the selection of choice articles of Foreign periodiprinted and well-arranged book, we think estimate would be a very different one, and eal literature, which, as a claimant for the patronage of the reading public, may be rewould be disposed to thank the editor garded as entitled to our favorable notice. hose who have aided in drawing together The variety it presents is large. Some of the putting into shape such a mass of mate best articles of the leading Reviews of Great otherwise dry, so as to give them a vitali Britain, as well as lesser ones from the Magatheir bearings upon questions of histo zine literature abroad, many of them illustramorals. We have found it not an unit tive of the manners and customs of former ing occupation to examine these pages. narvellous to note, in the compass interest, are collected in each monthly number years or so, from so few as there are which is neatly printed in double columns, and rst settlers of Watertown, &c., how many the whole amount of large octavo pages in the sands have spread themselves from Mai course of a year is eighteen hundred, for \$5, reorgia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, paid in advance. Besides this, there is a fine cross the ocean. To take a single exam engraving in each number, generally a portrait From one of the name of Isaac Steams, in of some distinguished character. The number period, we find 100 full pages of names of for November contains the Hon. Edward Eve cendants. This name has been more for rett's Address at Albany, at the laying of the raced out into its branchings with other for corner stone of the Dudley Observatory; and lies, and its relationship to other names my also a likeness of the orator. This address, fully identified than any other in the book thus well printed for reference or preservation, is a remarkable instance of research for wh worth the cost of the number. The editor also he editor appears to be indebted especial contemplates improvements for the succeeding he industry of Mr. Charles Steams, of Sm year, which commences in January, for which field. Though this instance is the fulle number he promises two fine mezzotint engraany, there are others also which exhibit me vings by Sartain, viz: "a splendid portrait of

liligence of investigation, and with success the present Emperor of Russia, Alexander II." It is not, however, merely a list of me and also "a portrait of Dr. Chalmers." From and descents: the book, too, contains bir our past knowledge of the magazine, and the ical notices, portraits, fac-similes of har editor's character, we have no hesitation in ting, epitaphs, and a variety of similar recommending it as a useful and interesting rials, interesting to the antiquarian, histori one to our readers who wish for a select comthe student of God's providence, and to pilation, from month to month, of the best a more general reader. Here we find the n periodical literature of England and Scotland, and ancestors of two of the Presidents o which, perhaps, may be added, as intimated United States, and of other men who bore nent parts in the early settlement of the HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY, 1857. try; of the wars of the Revolution and This magazine, which we have received from and with Mexico, both in the Army and as well as signers of the Declaration of ranck Taylor, of this city, is on hand early, and t is a number of more than usual liveliners. The pendence; members of Congress, first article, "The Animal Declaration of Indeovernors, statesmen, and those held endence," will amuse by its comic pictures. as the Cabinet; civilians of every descripvell as now and then its veiled satire. Parts of likewise physicians, lawyers, and cl t are exceedingly well done, and the ludicrous of eminence, not only in New England haracteristics of the assembly are set forth almost every State of the Union. It will with much effect. The debate of the animals very useful book of reference hereafter, an is in keeping with the occasion, and the sly ably its value be more appreciated years hits, here and there thrown in, add to its spicithan at present. The more such volum ness. Of the next two articles, "Scraps From nished in relation to the towns early settle an Artist's Note Book," and "To Medina and better. Mecca," the latter taken principally from Lieu-THE LAST OF THE PATRIABCHS; OF Less tenant Burton's book, we can also speak, as

the Life of Joseph. By the Rev. John Cum Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakist n. 1556, by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

er, too, is the article entitled "A Low Mar-Our readers are familiar, we presum the characteristics of Dr. Cumming as Little Dorrit" is likewise continued, and the ter; and as we have heretofore expresse sual supply of matter is given from the pens opinion in relation to his excellence of the editors, in the "Monthly Record of fects, we need only say that this book pos Events," "Literary Notices," "Editors' Table, more of the former and less of the latter Easy Chair, and Drawer," with the never-failsome others of his volumes. He always d ing comic illustrations at the end. It is a much usefu' instruction from his topic comising beginning for a new year, which we | if he is too diffuse, and unnecessarily esume the enterprising publishers will be yet he has many attractions to a great areful to see well kert up from one month to religious readers, and no doubt will be also, in the inculcation of important rel truth to some who would throw down a m OEMS OF THE LATE FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq., author of the solid teacher in disgust. He could scarcel Star Spangled Banner; with an Introductory Letter by Chief Justice Taney. New York: Robert Carter & of the patriarch Joseph without furnis Brothers. 1957. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, book that would find its way into the han numerous persons. Perhaps there is no one of our national

TIT FOR TAT. A Novel. By a Lady of New New York: Garret & Co. For sale by ?

yrics that is more popular than that which bears the name of the "Star Spangled Ban-Maury, Washington, D. C. ner." The lines are spirited, and the cir-This volume, we presume, claims to umstances in which they were composed give replies to Uncle Tom. The authoressin them additional interest. Struck out as it were by the impulse of a patriotic joy, to see preface, professes to regard it in this light. wrought up to intense anxiety, relieved and ed, was to rebuke the expenditure and the turned to triumph, they break as with a sudden pathy of the Dukes and Duchesses and ladie onset upon the listener, with something of the of quality, for the negroes of this country, same effect as that stirring emotion which innanifested by their reception of Mrs. Store book, and its author, in Great Britain. The dited them. A full account of the situation of Mr. Key, when he was led to write them down, Tit for Tat, then—and we might say, not may is given in Chief Justice Taney's letter, which at that-consists in turning the tables upon here prefaces the song. To Mr. Key's numer-Britishers," by showing them that they have ous friends, who honor his memory and cherish

need enough to do at home. Now, in the first place, as regards th hether "Uncle Tom's Cabin is a corre ineation or not of American Slavery as it and if so, whether there is not reason for to it does not touch the point : in the second we doubt the correctness of the position because there are misery, wretchedness, a pression, around them. Christian people m feel a sympathy, and do anything in their er, in reference to them abroad. We pro in New York and Boston, and other cities have been found some very lamentable sickness, when the cry came up from N for those who were in distress. Possibly might have been found eases of starving p in our own country, when we heard of the ing condition of poor Ireland; and we be been, as a peace-maker. His record is indeed the Gospel of the Saviour does not confine one to be proud of in this respect, for we pathy and compassion to those who were to perish at Jerusalem, but the command to preach the Gospel to every creature. hook, then, is based on a false principle, at outset. To say, as it were, It may be so are evils among us; but there are evils where, therefore we will quietly let the en on and increase, and if any one thinks them, we will give them "Tit for Tat" Rowland for their Oliver"-seems to us and poetic talent, yet it is imbued with a spirit the best kind of answer. But the autho has given us a sad picture of the oppressi the chimney-sweeps and climbing boys, &c. Great Britain, and the degradation and mist to which the lower classes there are subject We have read similar and yet more graph and startling representations, in "London bor and London Poor," and in various with published there. We are glad to see wrong a njustice rebuked in every country and in node. We like to have a manly public set ment aroused, to take hold of reform. have no objection to have those who disrega the cry of the oppressed help up propen the condemnation of the world. They it. And if it be so, that those whose fet were more deeply moved by Uncle Ton welcomed Mrs. Stowe abroad, are wholl tentive to, or less regardful of, the cry of su

proved in this novel? Is it proved that enormities take place by law, and are sust with names, dates of births, deaths, places of ed by public opinion? A curious kind of question has been in our mind while glancing through these pa Reference is here made to authentic docut no less than to the testimony taken before Committee of the British House of Com wonder anybody should spend so much time and labor upon it." Another might catch it But how came a committee to be appoint all are asleep on the subjects? And query, which we cannot get rid of, but it s up again and confront us as often as Te tr chanced to be missing, might utter his thoughts pass it over, and which we should like to pose to our authoress to answer, is this great research, but it has nothing in it that there any record to be found of testimon fore a Committee of Congress, or of any of Legislatures of the slave States, in an in the matter? Unless you disclaim all possible as honestly and searchingly carried of family connections with New England in the thousands that have scattered out from her the evils of Slavery as an American Inst Have there been any such com appointed to make a true report? Comb eareful examination, you may be able to trace

around them, let the rebuke fall heaviest

them, if it be administered. But is the

we know, but do committees as ha and, with other pl the poor classes, sl willingness, and a ous enormities bro he inevitable infe And then, how is it But, as the case is A Roland for the seem so clear, and might be madetrue condition, and the first step towar reform. We hope this point in the It certainly deserv to pay the more he vantage in availing ments of able con could not have, for such a committee with reference to rection of abuses, the loudest outery of interference wit Aside from its thoress would not ity of merit of her t never rises abo hardly to that, as a is nothing like Mr. there is scarcely plan. Fictitious as mingled in a stran object seems to hav range, going back ime of Cromwell,

NO. 52

there were, would therefrom be any

"Uncle Tom's Ca

boy, son of Lord father at three year to which he is subje oppression-deep an loes not the author depicted in his case oan be no less so, in If whipping, naked various sufferings, ment, is misery, and the case of a chimn not the same tres among the States of do right in laying of and does a citizen trespass upon right same in this countr every such one, by the try, freedom of spee regard, then, the re ming (as it is said leans, as an admissio of the evils of Slaver else, is a fair and leg lovment of such to any one with: and. trust no more compl cious intermeddling There is one paragra 194 which we feel di pose it was written i published in Great I tle queer now, and v if the book were at a does. After alluding postponing unplea

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sh House of Commo "Not so in Congreenate or House of I hown to the Speaker intened to. Again w that the merits of our ter understood and les promoted by free dis What errors and gr esentatives. Our and our Gidding North, are heard with pect claimed by o us, or Stephens, o any of its strength The italics, capitals re ours. But where en for some months our readers say to

There is yet another Our copy, perhap at does it mean? ere are two paragrap various members of ding Chapter 1st, an ed several pages, not ars in the book. W aerican copy, and th betrays not a little ca ewhere. We do no

Labelled on the outs ords, "A Reply to Di Dred? There is no Dred in it; and so te an answer to it, or a is a confirmation of surely, if such are ti es, and such the effe spite of existing laws ected by law, and w erfere in its exercise, ust such as Dred assur a its actings out. The itten by a lady, but xample, the anatomic -seem to indica

ad such an origin. TWO WEEKS LATER New York, Dec. 28 .mber 5, three hundred ,700,000 in treasure. Golden Gate, and lef The United States ster

The United States stethe same day for Netee aloop-of-war Cyane it along the news from Califor e reports from the mine, though there was since districts. Money it ainess at San Francisco, has been accidefauding the United in office. The news from Oregon ries is unimportant. Dates from Panama star contain Nicaragua, confirming the United States of the news from California in Nicaragua, confirming the United States from Panama star contain Nicaragua, confirming the United States of the Nicaragua, confirming the United States of the

British squadron arriber 8th. Its object is into the practicability of in the Bay of Pans etter from Carthage that the British diff hat the blockade of would company would commence in the recent election d to fill offices in Plants

vas no opposition.
Chinamen in Marilly adopted the Amobacco, and drink be estimated, that it a favorable one.

of the peace, and the eceived one vote

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, December 30, 1856.

Flour, Howard Street - - \$6.50 @ 0.00

VOL. XI. n kindred, and thus be ch a record of family ince, a real antiquariar fond of searching into our country, or who has committees as have haberloady investigated with Wilberforce the miseries of the slave trade, the twisted threads of and, with other philanthropists, the status of d light upon this fair. and, will older provide, the status of the poor classes, show that at least there is a ed book, we think his the poor change, and a desire, too, to have the varidifferent one, and he ous enormities brought to light? And what is thank the editor and the inevitable inference in the opposite case? drawing together and And then, how is it with the "Tit for the Tat?" a mass of materials But, as the case is there, is it quite made out give them a vitality i "A Roland for the Oliver?" To us it does not estions of history and seem so clear, and we do not see but the retort d it not an uninterest might be made—We are willing to know our might be made—We are willing to know our might be made will only and you are not; and to know is true condition, and you are not; and to know is the first step towards being made to feel and to the first step towards being made to feel and to the first step towards will clear up. ne these pages. It is the compass of 200 was there are of the reform. We hope the authoress will clear up n, &c., how many thon this point in the preface of her next edition. selves from Maine w It certainly deserves attention. She ought also tic to the Pacific, and to pay the more heed to it, as she has an adke a single example; vantage in availing herself of the official docu-Isaac Stearns, in this ments of able committees, which Mrs. Stowe ages of names of de could not have, for the very proposal to appoint such a committee in our slaveholding States, has been more fully hings with other fami. with reference to a redress of wrongs and corto other names more rection of abuses, would have been met with other in the book, and the loudest outery, as a most outrageous case of research, for which of interference with vested right. indebted especially to les Stearns, of Spring.

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Aside from its subject, we presume the authoress would not presume to claim any equality of merit of her tale with that of Mrs. Stowe's. It never rises above mediocrity, and, indeed, hardly to that, as a literary production. There is nothing like Mrs. Stowe's descriptive power, there is scarcely any regular, well-conducted plan. Fictitious and real personages are interningled in a strange sort of confusion. The object seems to have been, by embracing a wide range, going back as far into history as the time of Cromwell, travelling abroad, voyaging on the ocean, to gather in everything that might set forth the social evils of Great Britain. The main interest is made to centre around a sweep boy, son of Lord Hardheart, stolen from his father at three years of age, and the oppression to which he is subjected. And, as drawn, it is oppression—deep and damning oppression. But does not the authoress see that if the conduct depicted in his case is wrong and outrage, it depicted in his case is wrong and outside the second boy? had got in.

The Supreme Court sat but two days. The Supreme Court sat but two days. the case of a chimney-sweep, as we admit, does not the same treatment demand exposure among the States of this Republic? Did she do right in laying open the foul injustice there, and does a citizen of the United States then trespass upon right or decorum in doing the same in this country, where is guarantied to every such one, by the Constitution of this country, freedom of speech and of the press? We regard, then, the re-publication of this book, coming (as it is said) from a lady of New Orleans are an admission that the full development else, is a fair and legitimate object for the employment of such talents as God has blessed any one with; and, with such an example, we trast no more complaint will be made of officious intermeddling by our Southern friends. There is one paragraph among others on page 194 which we feel disposed to quote. We supdoes. After alluding to the practice of saming or postponing unpleasant measures in the British House of Commons, the authoress goes on:

"We to in Congress, there, whether in the the country is the confinement in the county jail.

The Pro-Slavery party had called a convenience of the confinement in the county jail.

of the many would-be The authoress, in her ard it in this light. 1 that the merits of our institution are being betdepict the oppression What errors and grievances now remain in esystem can be heard as well in the Halls of magress as in a Massachusetts House of epresentatives. Our SUMNERS and our Sewasion, we are informenditure and the syn Duchesses and ladie ards, and our Giddings, and our Chases, of the North, are heard with the same patience and es of this country, as tion of Mrs. Stowe's respect claimed by our Butlers, Soulés, Ber-Great Britain. The might say, not much

the institution of Slavery, as it now exists,

se any of its strength by the respect shown to

there are two paragraphs on subjects, referring to various members of Parliament, &c., as preeeding Chapter 1st, and which must have occupied several pages, not one line of which appears in the book. Were they cancelled in the American copy, and the contents left? If so, t betrays not a little carelessness of preparation somewhere. We do not know how to account

Labelled on the outside, we find likewise the ords, "A Reply to Dred." How is it a reply Dred? There is not the slightest mention Dred in it; and so far from being anything ares, and such the effect on the heart of man,

the same day for New York, via Havana.
le sloop-of-war Cyane remained at Aspinwall.
The news from California is of little interest. reports from the mining districts are favor-, though there was still a want of rain in ne districts. Money is unchanged in value.

diness at San Franciaco was generally dull.

Richard P. Hammond, ex-collector of San rancisco, has been acquitted on the charge f defrauding the United States Government, The news from Oregon and Washington Ter-

aber 8th. Its object is said to be to exam-sido the practicability of establishing a naval

A letter from Carthagena, of November 23d, satisfied that the British difficulty is still pending, lette would are the blockade of the New Granadian ed to fill offices in Placer county—one as area, 6,000 square miles.

The of the peace, and the other as constable.

The received one vote in the precinct, and was no opposition.

The received one vote in the precinct, and was no opposition.

there were, would the picture to be drawn therefrom be any less revolting than that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin?" It is a sore subject, we know, but does not the very fact of such committees as have laboriously investigated committees as have labor

worth of gold will be washed out within four miles of San Andres, Calaveras county.

Monsieur Dillon, the French Consul, leaves San Francisco on the next steamer, for his new station, Port au Prince. A public entertainment has been offered him by many of the first citizens, which he has accepted.

The great topic among the California politicians was on the question of United States Senators, there being two to be chosen. The Demicrats have a majority in the Legislature on joint ballot over both the other parties of forty-one, which will secure to that party the choice. Messrs. Gwin, Latham, and Broderick, were the persons most talked of as having the best chance.

FROM KANSAS.

Notwithstanding the change in Gov. Geary's

policy, Kansas has not yet received a happy peace. To be sure, the arrests and seizures made of late are few, compared with the wholesale and daily ones of a few weeks since; although the Marshal and his innumerable deputies seem to Marshal and his innumerable deputies seem to be as indefatigable as ever. Still, nothing is done on, or rather against, the other party. As an illustration of the feeling of the official party on this subject, I will name a transaction which occurred here not long since. I have already given the Era an account of the trial of the given the Era an account of the trial of the remaining Hickory Point boys here, and of the discharge of the grand and petit juries, and adjournment of court. It had been supposed that the grand jury would merely adjourn for a few days, to meet again at the convenemen of court last week. The cause of this not being done, I have since reliably learned, was as fol-lows: The whole grand jury, with two excep-tions, was rank Pro-Slavery, and, of course, went in heavily for the indictment of every Free State man in the district, who had even small minority found it impossible to resist. They yielded, and, to try their honesty and impartiality, demanded an investigation into a partianty, demanded an investigation into a robbery affair in the southern part of the Territory. They squirmed not a little, but finally consented to summon a few witnesses, for examination concerning the affair. But the first witness implicated all the grand jurymen but four. What did that honorable body at this Their action was a very simple one—they immediately arose, and informed the court that they had no further prisoners before them.

They were discharged, of course—Judge Cato, undoubtedly, being aware of the difficulty they

If whipping, nakedness, the loss of thinds, or various sufferings, endured from cruel treatment, is misery, and calls loudly for redress in the case of a chimney-sweep, as we admit, does bring Free State men here for manfully defend-

eeming (as it is said) from a charge of New Orleans, as an admission that the full development of the evils of Slavery by Mrs. Stowe, or any one else, is a fair and legitimate object for the emelse, is a fair and legitimate object for the emelse, is a fair and legitimate object for the emelse, is a fair and legitimate object for the emelse, is a fair and legitimate object for the emelse, is a fair and other property all taken

pose it was written in 1854, and is reprinted as published in Great Britain, but it sounds a litpublished in Great Britain, but it sounds a little queer now, and we somewhat wonder that, if the book were at all revised, it stands as it does. After alluding to the practice of stifling admitted, and told them to do their worst. The

"Not so in Congress; there, whether in the ienate or House of Representatives, respect is thown to the Speaker, and his measure at least thown to the Speaker, and his measure at least thought the speaker, and his measure at least the strength of the convention was to the speaker, and the speaker at least the speaker. The object of the convention was to the speaker at least the speaker at least the speaker. ascertain whether it were better to change the munderstood and less feared, and its interests policy of the party to one more humane, and, the debate on the day when Mr. Smith of Tenmonted by free discussion." * * * * * at the same time, more subtile. But, for some nessee delivered his last speech. reason, the convention adjourned over to some

Mr. G. A. Sexton and myself made applic tion to Judge Cato for bail last Saturday, the Supreme Court having issued an order authorsupreme Court having issued an order authorizing him to admit to bail such persons as chose. Mr. Haseltine had just been released on bail, by proving an alibi. He was charged with murder at Titus. The principal charge against us was the same. I proved by two undoubted witnesses that I was in Topeka at daylight, and at noon on that day while the The italics, capitals, and exclamation point, are ours. But where could the authoress have been for some months or a year past? What do our readers say to such a book?

There is yet another very queer thing about it. Our copy, perhaps, is a defective one, or what does it mean? In the Table of Contents, there are two paragraphs on subjects, referring to-day. I will have one or two additional witnesses, and could get any number, were it not for the writs and indictments which hang over them. They could not appear, without great danger of being brought into greater difficulties than I am now in. Mr. Seldon had but one witness present. He will have more to-day.

The bogus Legislature will, it is rumored,

mmediately after their convenement at Le-compton, adjourn to this place. This is probably on account of the want of accommoda-tions at Lecompton. The Free State Legisla-ture will meet at Topeka on the 6th of January, in accordance with a provision of our Constitution. Some think there must be a collision. I think differently. After the expla-nation demanded of Colonel Sumner by the hatch demanded to Coloner Sunface with the fourth of July last, I do not think that it is a confirmation of the aim it has in view; it is a confirmation of the abuses of fellow-creatures, and such the effect on the heart of man, and such the effect of the heart of man, and the h

tures, and such the effect on the heart of man, in spite of existing laws, then unlimited power, protected by law, and where there is nothing to interfere in its exercise, must be still worse, and just such as Dred assumes to exist and exhibits to fall back upon. I hope to be on hand, and see whatever may occur.

A Dove Alienting on a Coffin.—In Edinburgh, a few days ago, a respectable family in one of the quietest quarters of the city were thrown into mourning by the death of one of their number, an elderly lady. A night or two after the event, a strange noise was heard at the window of the room where the coffin was lying. It seemed like the fluttering of the wings of a bird against the window panes; and, when the Golden Gate, and left Aspinwall on the 19th into the apartment, and alighted upon the lid into the apartment and the apartment will like the apartment and upon and upon a popular will.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED—AGBICULTU-CHINES and cane seed, raised under the direct super-size of Patents is now sending to the their number, an elderly lady. A night or two after the event, a strange noise was heard at the window of the room where the coffin was lying. It seemed like the fluttering of the wings of a bird against the window panes; and, when the maid-servant appeared at the window for the portion of a bird against the window panes; and, when the maid-servant appeared at the window for the purpose of raising it to examine into the cause of the noise, a beautiful white dove flew into the apartment, and alighted upon the lid of the coffin. It offered no opposition when they attempted to secure it, and is now in the possession of the relatives of the deceased lady, who, from the singularity of the circumstances, have resolved to preserve it carefully. Had the who, from the singularity of the circumstances, have resolved to preserve it carefully. Had the event happened in times past, when superstition held sway, it would undoubtedly have given rise to some strange imaginings relative to the departed.—Edinburgh Express.

The FIVE GREAT LAKES of North America defrauding the United States Government, bile in office.

The news from Oregon and Washington TerOries is unimportant.

Dates from Panama are to the 19th instant.

The Panama Star man are to the 19th instant.

The Panama Star man are to the 19th instant.

The Five United That Star Index of the five lakes in 1,534 miles.

Lake Superior, at its greatest length, is 355

Dates from Panama Star miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean death 988 foot algorithm the five lakes in 1,534 miles.

Lake Superior, at its greatest length, is 355

Dates from Panama Star miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean death 988 foot algorithm. Dates from Panama are to the 19th instant.

Panama Star contains an account of the in Nicaragua, confirmatory of the advices eith Nicaragua, confirmatory of the advices eth Nicaragua, confirmatory of the advices eth; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 968 feet; elevation above the sea, 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan is 360 miles long; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth is 900 feet; elevation, 687 feet; area, 20,000 miles, Lake Huron, its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth is 900 feet; elevation, 687 feet; area, 20,000 miles, Lake Huron, its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth is 900 feet; elevation, 687 feet; area, 20,000 miles, Lake Huron, its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 968 feet; elevation above the sea, 627 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. Lake Eric is 260 miles, 108 miles; its mean depth is 900 feet; elevation, 687 feet; area, 26,000 miles, Lake Huron, its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, 300 feet; elevation, 574 feet; area, 20,000 square mi

Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution, which was considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That, instead of the number of copies heretofore ordered to be printed, the usual number of copies of the journal, reports of committees, Executive and miscellaneous documents, to be printed, shall be 1,420 copies, until the further order of the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Thompson, of New Jersey.

Jersey,
Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to this body whether more efficient means cannot be devised than are now provided for the preservation of the lives of seamen and passengers wrecked on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island; and also whether, in his opinion, pensions should not be granted to the families of such persons as lose their lives in endeavoring to rescue the lives of others shinwrecked on our coast.

others shipwrecked on our coast.

The appropriation bills, received from the House of Representatives this morning, were

the further consideration of which was post poned, as a matter of justice to absent Sen ators. And then the Senate adjourned to Tuesday

HOUSE. Mr. Flagler, of New York, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported Senate bill providing for the compulsory prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter.

Mr. F. asked that the bill might at once be

Mr. F. asked that the bill might at once be acted upon, stating that the Post Office Department desired its passage, that it might go into operation on the first of January next.

There being no objection, the bill was read a third time, and passed.

[This bill repeals the provision in the act amendatory of the act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for to there purposes, permitting transient printed matter to be sent through the mails without the prepayment of postage, and requires the pre-

prepayment of postage, and requires the prepayment of postage on all such transient mat-General may direct.

On motion of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, the

On motion of Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, the House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Haven, of New York, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bills on the private calendar.

This being "objection day," unanimous consent was required for action upon any bill. No objection being made to the bills for the relief of James Harrington and of Mary Ann Clark, they were laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, while the bill for the relief of Andrew A. H. Knox and Joseph A. Campbell, or their heirs and legal representa-A. Campbell, or their heirs and legal representa-tives, was laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it do not pass. The Committee at one time found itself without a quorum, when the roll was called, and a quorum thus obtained.

After an hour's sitting, the Committee rose

on Tuesday next; which motion was agreed o-yeas 74, nays 62.

And then, at three o'clock, the House ad-

Mr. W. then went on to show that he was correct in his original statement, that the Illi-nois State Register (Democratic) had shirked the publication of the resolution of the Cincin-nati Convention endorsing the present Nation-al Administration. He also defended himself om assaults of various Democratic papers in the State, on account of his share in the former lebate, above referred to.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF WISCONSIN.-The first Wednesday of the present month was the day provided by the United States law for the electors of President and Vice President to meet in their various States, and cast their electoral votes. A snow-storm on the day previous having shut off all communication with Madison, the capital of the State of Wisconsin, the electors for Wisconsin did not arrive there.

day on which they were to cas' the vote; and they can now no more legally discharge their official functions, than could any other citizens of the State."

None of the electors had arrived at Madison up to noon on the 4th. This failure happens to be of no consequence in the present case; but it is easy to perceive how such a mishap might have defeated a consummation of the

of food.

Several gentlemen have likewise recently acquainted the office with the fact of the success of the liquorice plant, which is hardy as far north as Connecticut. It is employed not only for medicinal purposes, but is an important element, they say, in preparing some of the best ale and porter in Great Britain.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION .- On the 23d in-An IMPORTANT DECISION.—On the 23d instant, the Circuit Court for this District decided an important legal question, so far as the interests of the Government are concerned. The United States sued Selden, Withers, & Co., for public money that had been deposited with them before their suspension. The Government claimed that under an old statute they have rightly as case of the residing the second statute of the contract of the c have priority over any other creditors in a case of insolvency, and the Court so decided. The deposites in question were made by the Indian and Patent Office Bureaux and the Navy Agent Office in this city. The whole amount, nearly \$60,000, has been paid into the Treasury by the trustees of Selden, Withers, & Co.—Star.

ron, in its greatest length, is 200 miles; its greatest length, is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth, at the Bay of Panama, probably at Table from Carthagena, of November 23d, that the British difficulty is still pending, at the blockade of the New Granadian would commence immediately.

The received one vote in the precinct, and was no opposition.

Originately adopted the American style of dress, to bacco, and drink brandy and lager beer. It estimated, that if the present season as a favorable one, over a million dollars.

The state length, is 200 miles; its trustees of Selden, Withers, & Co.—Star.

The Written Withers, & Co.—Star.

More Survivors from the Wreck of the Event of Bordeaux, regreatest breadth, 80 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 65 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 66 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 66 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 66 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 66 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 66 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 66 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 66 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 66 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 66 miles; mean depth, 200 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 66 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 65 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. Lake Eric is 250 miles long; greatest breadth is 65 miles; mean depth, 200 feet; elevation of 500 feet; elevation of 500

they were picked up.

A MONTGOMERY COUNTY MAN MURDEBED—Mrs. Helen Sacia, at the present stopping at the "Union House," asking pecuniary assistance of our townsmen, to enable her to reach her friends in New York, presents another to the long list of offences and diabolical outrages committed against those of the North who are induced to move to the South, and dare to express even an opinion having the least bearing upon the interests, imaginary or otherwise, of the Slaveocrats. The history of the troubles of Mrs. and Mr. Sacia is related to us by the latter, as follows:

They removed to Jackson, Mississippi, some eight years since. Coming from the North, as they did, they discovered that they were regarded with some suspicion, yet they were permitted to enjoy comparative peace and freedom interruption, up to the crisis of the past political struggle, when, on being asked to express his political sentiment, Mr. Sacia avowed his partiality for Fremont. Thereupon commenced numerous indications of dissatisfaction, which continued up to the first of the present month, when he was told he must not avow such sentiments, or he would be dealt with. He was not disposed to seal his lips, as he was not disposed to seal ing his sentiments, or leave the State. He attempted no resistance, but, as a brave man, told them that he was not going to be gagged or driven. When he said this, one of the party attempted to lay hold of him, whereupon Mr. Sacia knocked the officious villain down, and for this demonstration in self-defence, one of the party, whom Mrs. Sacia thinks is named Orbray, shot him.

Year or two."

THE STEAMER TENNESSEE DISABLED—PROVISIONS, &C., FOR GENERAL WALKER DELAYED.—
The steamer Tennessee, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, for San Juan de Nicaragua, with about one hundred and seventy men and a large amount of provisions for General Walker's army, was disabled in a gale by the breaking of her water-wheel shaft, after which

Orbray, shot him.

Now, without exhibiting any compunctions for this fiendish act, they immediately informed the wife of the deceased, now lifeless before her, that she could have twenty-four hours to make her exit, or she would receive the fate of her husband. She took them at their word. make her exit, or she would receive the fate of her husband. She took them at their word, and reached this point on last Tuesday. She is a lady, genteel and amiable in her manners, and has been unquestionably well raised. Her father is a farmer of limited means, living in Montgomery county, New York, to which she is en route.—Franklin (Ia.) Republican. FOR THE GUANO ISLANDS .- The ship John

FOR THE GUANO ISLANDS.—The ship John Marshall is fitting out at Brooklyn for "Baker's Island," in the Pacific, belonging to the American guano company. She is sent out under a contract with this company, by private parties in Boston, and sails coastwise, as provided by the law of the last Congress, passed for the protection of discoverers of guano in the Pacific ocean. She will sail in a few days, and the design is to return her cargo across the Isthmus of Panama, where she is expected to arrive next October. She will go out in ballast, but will take a large quantity of materials for the guano company, to be used in procuring guano. These articles comprise iron water tanks, to be kept on the islands, buoys, spars, and anchors, for mooring ships while receiving cargo, shovels, pick-axes, and plank for a road; also wheelbarrows, lumber for cabins, for the use of labor-After an hour's sitting, the Committee rose and reported to the House.

Mr. Stephens, of Gergia, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet the law relative to the guano islands in the Pacific. The result of this expedition will be awaited with interest .- N. Y. Journal.

The Senate met today at the usual hour, and stered isposing of a few resolutions and bills that were introduced, agreed, on adjourning, to month of the were larged when the Era went to press.

The Senate met today at the usual hour, and stered isposing of a few resolutions and bills that were introduced, agreed, on adjourning, to item and item, but the senate met to death, and the service of the senate met to few resolutions and bills that were introduced, agreed, on adjourning, to item and item, but the senate met to few resolutions and bills that were introduced, agreed, on adjourning to distribute the senate met to few resolutions and bills that were introduced, agreed, on adjourning to item into an Executive session, in which they were engaged when the Era went to press.

The on motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, a call of the House was ordered, and a quorum having answered to their names, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, rising to a personal explanation, caused to be read from the Clerk's desk a portion of the official record of the debate on the day when Mr. Smith of Tennessee delivered his last speech.

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Mr. W. then were the total name of Cushion. Norton died on the four the few clearly five, or over one-sixth, were of scarlet days and into the time and the received a stab at the hands of a man by the name of Cushion. Norton died on the few large number of ex-Deputies of the instant, and there seeded has a seasified. He received a stab at the hands of a man by the name of Cushion MORTALITY IN BOSTON .- During the month

year, and 257,696 same time previous year.

operating with a view to be prepared to 'step out,' should a reaction take place."

The River.—The ice on the Potomac is now very solid and thick. Numbers of persons crossed from shore to shore yesterday morning, without impediment or danger. Persons came up yesterday, also, on the ice, from the neighborhood of Fort Washington and the White House. The weather yesterday, however, had moderated very much.—Alexandria Gazette.

when Guizot was the French Ambassador at London, and while the Princess, once the celebrated beauty of the Congress of Vienna, and for eighteen years the acknowledged leader of the highest haut ton in England, was residing there with her husband, then Russian Ambassador at London, and while the Princess, once the celebrated beauty of the Congress of Vienna, and for eighteen years the acknowledged leader of the highest haut ton in England, was residing there with her husband, then Russian Ambassador at London, and while the Princess, once the celebrated beauty of the Congress of Vienna, and for eighteen years the acknowledged leader of the highest haut ton in England, was residing there with her husband, then Russian Ambassador at London, and while the Princess, once the celebrated beauty of the Congress of Vienna, and for eighteen years the acknowledged leader of the highest haut ton in England, was residing there with her husband, then Russian Ambassador at London, and while the Princess, once the celebrated beauty of the Congress of Vienna, and for eighteen years the acknowledged leader of the highest haut ton in England, was residing there with her husband, then Russian Ambassador at London, and while the Princess, once the celebrated beauty of the Congress of Vienna, and for eighteen years the acknowledged leader of the highest haut ton in England, was residing the highest haut ton in England, was r

the electors for Wisconsin did not arrive there, and consequently the vote of Wisconsin was not cast for President. The Madison Argus of the evening of the 4th remarks upon this circumstance as follows:

"It is universally conceded that the failure is fatal to our vote, and that it can now no more be cast than could the primary election be held on a different day, if the people had failed to vote on the 4th of November. The term of office of the electors ceased with the day on which they were to cast the vote; and the vote on the day on which they were to cast the vote; and consequence of a contemplated reports having experienced heavy snows and much trouble from the Kiowas. Bent's Fort was attacked by the Kiowas, and, but for the interference of the Cheyennes, would have been destroyed. Captain Dodge, Indian agent for the Navajos, had been taken prisoner by the Apaches. Numerous Indian depredations are reported.

"It is universally conceded that the failure is fatal to our vote, and that it can now no more be cast than could the primary election be held on a different day, if the people had the primary election.

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"It is universally conceded that the failure is fatal to our vote, and the Kiowas. Bent's for the slaves, twenty-seven of whom the driving of the slaves, twenty-seven of whom the driving of the slaves, twenty-seven of whom t are reported.

EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE, - Louisville, Dec. 29.—There was a great excitement at the Court House here on Saturday, during the ex-Court House here on Saturday, during the ex-amination of the negroes charged with the murder of the Joyce family. William Joyce, a brother of the murdered man, proposed to burn them, and the crowd responded, but finally they were quieted by the court, and the negroes were remanded. The presumptive evidence against them is strong, but there is nothing di-ract excent the confession of the negro. rect, except the confession of the negro.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAIL-ROAD-A NUMBER OF PASSENGERS INJURED .-The express train on the Harlem railroad, which left New York for Albany on Saturday afternoon, met with a serious accident on Sur day morning, near Turner's Station, by the breaking of a rail, which threw the train from the track, injuring the conductor and six or eight passengers, two of the latter quite se-riously.

THE HULL OF THE LOST STEAMER ARCTIC.-We learn that in June last, Captain Conly, of the schooner Mentor, came to anchor in forty-five fathoms water, in latitude 46° 11', longitude not remembered, on the western edge of the Grand Bank, about fifty miles from land, and found that he had dropped his anchor on a wreck. On heaving over the fish lines, they became entangled in wrock matter, at about four or five fathoms from the bottom, and the particles found adhering to the hooks appeared to be portions of rigging. It will be rememto be portions of rigging. It will be remem-bered that the steamship Arctic sank in September, 1854, within a very short distance of the anchorage chosen by the Mentor, and there can be little doubt that the wreck discovered was that of the ill-fated steamship .- N. Y

THE TENNESSEE INSURRECTION-NEGROES THE TENNESSEE INSURRECTION—NEGFOES EXECUTED.—Louisville, Dec. 24.—The Hopkinson (Tennessee) Mercury says that Ned Jones, the celebrated negro preacher here, has been put in jail by the Vigilance Committee. The free negro preacher, Sol Young, was hung at Cadiz, Kentucky, on Tuesday, and another was hung at Pembroke on Wednesday last.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ON UTAH AFFAIRS .- This chieftain of a Mormon harem writes a very pious letter to the Western Standard, his Cali-fornia coadjutor. In it, he refers to the safe arrival of the ox and hand-cart trains, and re-

joices in welcoming the flocking thousands to the fold of Christ.

Brother Brigham also refers, in his commu-

breaking of her water-wheel shaft, after which she was worked into Norfolk on Saturday. Several of her passengers arrived here yesterday morning, and some of them proceeded to New York last evening, for the purpose of engaging another steamer to proceed to Norfolk, and to take the men and provisions to the place of destination. Among the passengers were Colonel Anderson, Captain John Creighton, and Captain Francis O'Keefe, all of the Nicaraguan army; General Wheat, formerly of Louisiana, and Captain Lewis. The latter gentleman is now at Barnum's Hotel.—Baltimore Sun.

the sales of the negroes belonging to the estate of Alexander Moore, deceased, of Halifax coun-Council of Switzerland is said to have given a y, shows that the prices were almost unprecedentedly high. One man, aged 22 years, brought \$1,466; another one, of the same age, \$1,425; one 20 years, \$1,488; a girl, 17 years old, sold for \$1,260; a boy, 9 years old, \$900; one 10 years of age, \$980. The number sold was forty-six, varying in age from 4 to 75 years. The sum of the sales was \$32,324, making an werage of \$703.70 .- Danville (Va.) Register.

LATER FROM KANSAS.—A correspondent of Hungary.

Resulting furnishes the follow
Resulting furnishes the furnishes th the St. Louis Republican furnishes the follow-ing news from Kansas:

"Major Buford, the celebrated projector of

the Emigrant Aid Enterprise from the South, is here. He will leave in a few days for Alabama, but will return in the spring. He bought some of the Delaware lands. The Major has prepared a report of the receipts and disburse-ments of his enterprise, which will appear in

the Westport Star of Empire for this week. It shows a loss, on his part, of ten thousand six hundred and odd dollars.

"At Tecumseh, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, a gentleman named Norton was fatally wounded. He received a stab at the hands of a man by the name of Cushion Nortes died and

MARRIAGE OF GUIZOT TO THE PRINCESS LIE-The same paper says:

"A heavy business has been done in mess the celebrated Guizot has finally married the The celebrated Guizot has finally married the pork during the week, at \$16.50, but at the close there was none to be had at less than \$17. Lard has also been largely dealt in, and the market closes firm. The impression that the pork crop this season will be a short one seems to be general; but there are many who feel that present prices are unsafe, who are yet operating with a view to he are roof. Guizot is nearly seventy feel that present prices are unsafe, who are yet operating with a view to he are roof. The friendship company in 1840. younger. The friendship commenced in 1840, when Guizot was the French Ambassador at

great excitement at Jackson, Mississippi, on

shoe, and leather trade has subscribed \$20,000 to establish two towns in Kansas, during the ensuing spring. They are to be called Batch-elor and Clafin. Batchelor is the largest man-ufacturer of shoes in the United States. Clafin is in honor of Horace B. & Allen Classin, New York, and of Lee and William Classin, Massachusetts. Preparations are in progress for founding another town, still, by prominent members of the Rev. Mr. Hale's congregation.

THE KANSAS EMIGRATION, &c .- A letter from Westport in the St. Louis Republican says that Colonel Buford publishes a statement showing his loss in the Southern emigrant enterprise to be upwards of \$10,000.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA AND

sustained,

Nicaragua and the Isthmus .- The Grevtown advices are to the 6th inst. There was nothing new regarding Gen. Walker, except a rumor of further reverses.

A complimentary banquet was given at Panama to Commodore Bailey and officers of the U.S. ship of war St. Mary's about leaving for the United States.

The U.S. steamship Wabash sailed from Aspinwall on the 19th, for Norfolk.

England was desirous of establishing a British naval depot at Panama. Several British ships arrived there and at Asninwall, but their object new regarding Gen. Walker, except a rumor

arrived there and at Aspinwall, but their object was unknown.

Bogota—The English and American Diffe

culties.—The reported settlement of the diffi-culties between England and Bogota was untrue. The blockade of the ports of Bogota was daily anticipated.

The papers of Bogota are severe upon our Minister, Mr. Bowlin, for his recent letter upon the difficulties with the United States. They style his letter "Brother Jonathan's kick,"

The Congress of Ecuador had granted an ampesty to political condens.

amnesty to political offenders.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857. Price Thirteen Cents, Free of Postage. Copies of this valuable Political Register can be had L. CLEPHANE, Secretary Republican Association, Washington, D. C.

A UCUSTINE DUGANNE writes for the Saturday

Browing Post. THE RAID OF BURGUNDY. A

Fale of the Swiss Cantons. See Prospectus in another
place.

Liverpool dates to 17th December, by the steamer

Great Britain. - Richard Cobden has pubished another letter on maritime law.

The London Times has an editorial, backing

have subscribed £1,000 to give a banquet to the American officers in command of the British ship Resolute. The Naval service at Portsship Resolute. The Naval service at Portsmouth contemplate a similar compliment.
The English papers republish the correspondence between Generals Walker and Goicuria, mostly without remark.
Moussoud Bey, on the part of the Pasha of Egypt, had an interview with the Manchester Commercial Association, on the subject of growing cotton in the district watered by the river

Figris.
The British Government is about to lay a

telegraph line across the Persian Gulf.
Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance, died at Cork on the 9th December. Theobald Mathew was born at Thomastown, Ireland, October 1988. early age, adopted by an aunt, and educated in Kilkenny Academy and at Maynooth. He was ordained to the priesthood at Dublin.

France.—The Havre Journal has a Cayenne letter of November 5th, stating that gold had been discovered in several parts of the colony.

Many shipping casualties are reported from the Mediterranean.

of the year, more activity had been shown in the Parisian factories, but retail trade was not the Farisian lactories, but retail trade was not so brisk as usual.

Disappointment was felt at the Bank of France not relaxing its severe measures. It was considered that ninety day discounts might A formal announcement had appeared in the Moniteur, that the Congress of Paris will re-

In anticipation of the forced sales at the end

assemble this month.

It is reperted that the Plenipotentiaries will be the same as before—Count Walewski representing France; Lord Clarendon, England; Count Cavour, Sardinia, and Ali Pasha, Turkey.

Prussia. — Prussia has communicated the resolution of the Germanic Diet on the question of Neufchatel prisoners to the great Powers, inviting them to join in a collective decision, with a view to secure her recognised rights. It is likely that the Prussians of Neufchatel will have been judged by the time an answer Council of Switzerland is said to have given a formal promise to the Cabinets of London and Paris that an amnesty shall be granted immediately after the preliminary condition demanded by Prussia will be fulfilled, though indirectly. In the course of the negotiations on this question, France and Austria have advised Prussia to abstain from military measures, but have promised positively to support her views.

Austria.—The Emperor has consented to the convocation of the Protestant Synod in

that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate the King of Naples on the 8th inst. The announcements of the affair differ. The telegraphs from Italy are wholly in the power of the Government, and hence the ac

counts of the affair are not reliable.

The accounts from Palermo say that the in surrection which broke out there on the 22d ult., at the head of which was Baron Bentrenda Parliament, had been suppressed, and that
Baron Bentrenda had been taken prisoner.
From Messina, everything is reported as being quiet. The police had seized a quantity of muskets which had been landed for the in-

surgents.
Count Levatelli, an eminent liberal of the Fremont -Roman States, had been assassinated at Buchanan Ravenna.

Russia.—The text of the note addressed by Gerrit Smith

this some tuture day, and many a hungry speculator has had to leave without the satisfaction of his craving. The postponement will retard the progress of the city greatly.

"I learn that at Council Grove, and in and about that region, there is snow one and a half feet deep."

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"I learn that at Council Grove, and in and about that region, there is snow one and a half feet deep."

"Total Buchanan Fillmore Serpents, the Russian Government say that the Island was uncontestably in possession of Russian Government say that the feet deep."

Total sarabian frontier question. The memorandum mentions two instances of concession by Rus-sia, with regard to the course of the Upper Yalspuk and Bolgrad. The memorandum defines the views of Russia, and states that the

> The memorandum also states that Walewski asked Baron Brunow whether the Court of Buchanan Russia would abide by the majority of votes at | Fillmore the coming conference, and that the Russian Cabinet had telegraphed an immediate reply in the affirmative, and hence that Russia was blameless for the present difficulty.

Persia .- The last despatches inform us that

the alleged capture of Herat was still doubtful.
The conferences opened by the English embassy Morris, K. N. with Ferouk Khan appear likely to detain the latter at Constantinople for several months,
The statement that Russia had demanded Fremont from the Shah of Persia permission to occupy Buchanan the territory of Moganis is confirmed. Fillmore -There is also, by way of St. Petersburgh. doubtful report that 50,000 Russian troops, under General Bernloff, are ready to march to

the frontier of Persia, on the first invitation o Advices from Constantinople of the 5th inst. Buchanan State that Herat has surrendered to the Persian General Moorad Shafee. The English troops have already begun to operate in the Persian Gulf. The same advices state that France endeavors to persuade Persia to yield to England, Buchanan and that Ferukh Khan has conferred with Lord Fillmore. Fremont -

The Latest .- Paris, Dec, 11. - The Debat. says: "We believe we are able to state with some certainly that England, in entering the Majority against Buchanan, 8,357. Conference, distinctly declared she would conform to the decision of the majority, whatever it might be. The relative position of the disputants is no secret. On the one side are France, Russia, and Prussia, and on the other, It is feared that the mails across the plains England, Austria and Turkey. In the middle have been greatly delayed by the deep snow is Sardinia, which coincided originally with the opinions expressed by France. It is now stated she is oscillating between the two."

The following appears in the Warsaw journal, the Czar, of the 30th ult: "While England, with much noise and ostentation, prepares an expedition against Persia, Russia, unostentational and poiselessly is getting road to core.

New York, Dec. 28.—The steamer Illinois, which has arrived to-day from Aspinwall, reports that the revolution in South Peru was spreading. Two of the national vessels had joined the insurgents. The Convention was about voting Castilla extraordinary powers, to enable him to put down the revolution.

Trade in Chili was dull, but the markets well sustained. Fillmore the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes; and the military flotilla of the Lake of Arel, placed under the Fillmore orders of the same General, is brought by the orders of the same General, is brought by the above-mentioned rivers to the frontiers of India. On another side, great activity reigns upon the Caspian Sea and in the army of the Caucasus. Transport vessels, having troops and war materiel on board, pass incessantly between Fillmore strakhan and the port of Bakou, situated in the province of Shirvan, bordering on the Cas pian Sea, belonging to Russia, and at the frontier of Persia. Fillmore -"The new lieutenant general of the Caucasian

provinces, Prince Bariatinski, has received fuller powers than his predecessors. He has lately inspected, on its way to its destination, the flotilla of the Caspian Sea which had been considerably increased and partly left at his disposal. This flotilla can easily take troops board, either of the corps of Orenburg or th army of the Caucasus, and take them to the relief of Persia, disembarking either at Astra-bad or upon the neighboring coast of Teheran. The corps which forms part of the army of the Cancasus, cantoned at Shirvan and Erivan, and commanded by Gen. Khruleff, who distin-guished himself in the Eastern war, can also succor Persia by land as well as by sea. Meanwhile, the Russian Government neglects nothing in replacing the war material consumed during the late war, and continues to refill the Hamilton - 28,572 Blake

exhausted magazines."
Spain.—The London Post of December says: "Our advices from Madrid state that the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States had not made the impre on the Spanish Cabinet, which, from his views with respect to Cuba, had been expected."

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market. — Messrs.

Richardson, Spence, & Co., report a very dull market for all descriptions of breadstuffs, with prices nominal, and tending downward. The

sales were quite unimportant.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Messrs. Bigland, Atya, & Co., report small parcels of new bacon offering at 58s.; but there were more sellers than buyers at this figure. Lard—Market bare, and quotations nominal at 83s.

Carefally prepared to Tuesday, Dec Flour, Howard Street

Flour, Gity Mills

Corn Meal

Wheat, white Iished another letter on maritime is a lished another letter on another letter on maritime is a lished another letter on another letter on maritime is a lished another letter on the lished another letter on another l

months. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 40s.; saltryland and Virginia on the months. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 40s.; saltretre unchanged; palm oil selling at £45 timethy Seed of the seed of the

coffee or male	sses; sugar is steady.	Норз 7 @ 14
		Potatoes, Mercer 70 @ 75 Bacon, Shoulders 71@ 71
OFFICIAL RETURNS.		Bacon, Shoulders 716 71 Bacon, Sides 916 91
	MAINE.	Bacon, Hams 910 101
	Popular vote. Electoral vote.	Pork. Mess 1950 @1975
Fremont -	65,514 8	Pork, Prime 17.00 @00.00 Beef, Mess 15.00 @16.00
	- 38,038	Beef. Mess 15.00 @16.00
Fillmore -	3,235	Lard, in barrels 12 @ 121
	,	Lard, in kegs 121 0 121
Total	- 106,787	Wool, Unwashed 24 @ 26
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	Wool Washed 22 CA 26
Fremont -	37,591 5	Wool, Fleece, common - 28 (a) 32 Wool, Fleece, fine - 50 (a) 50 Wool, Choice Merino - 50 (a) 55
Buchanan	31,891	Wool, Fleece, common · · · 35 @ 35
Fillmore -		Wool, Fleece, fine 50 @ 50
Limitore	400	Wool, Choice Merino 50 @ 55
Total	- 69,890	Butter, Western, in kegs 14 @ 16
10001		Butter, Western, in kegs - 14 (a) 16 Butter, Roll - 20 (a) 23
77	VERMONT.	Cheese 102(4) 11
Fremont -	39,963 . 5 - 10,577	Coffee, Rio 9 2 0 104
Buchanan	- 10,577	Coffee, Java 15 @ 141
illmore -	546	
cattering	75	NEW YORK MARKET.
m	F1 107	Carefully prepared to Tuesday, December 30, 1856.
	51,161	
	MASSACHUSETTS.	Flour, State brands \$6.20 @ 6.40
	108,190 13	Flour, State brands, extra - 6.50 @ 6.75
	- 39,240	Flour, Western 6.60 (a) 7.00
	19,726	Flour, Southern 7.00 @ 7.25
Scattering		1 hve riour 3.50 (a) b.12
		Corn Meal 3.37 @ 0.00
Total	- 170,162	Corn Meal 3.37 @ 0.00 Wheat, white 1.67 @ 1.80 Wheat, red 1.57 @ 1.60
	CONNECTICUT.	Wheat, red 1.57 @ 1.60
		Wheat, red
Fremont -	42,735 6	Corn, yellow 71 @ 73
Buchanan	- 34,995	Rye 88 @ 89
Fillmore -	- 2,605	Oats 47 @ 48
m . 1	00.00*	Clover Seed 11.00 @12.00
Total		Timothy Seed 3.00 @ 3.25
	RHODE ISLAND.	Lay
Fremont -	11,379 4	Hops 8 @ 9
Buchanan	6,580	Bacon, Shoulders 71 0 75
Fillmore -	- 1,663	Bacon, Hams
		Bacon, Hams 91@ 101
Total	- 19,622	Pork, Mess 19.00 @19.62 Pork, Prime 17.00 @17.50
	NEW YORK.	Pork, Prime 17.00 @17.50
E-omost	275,440 35	Reaf 9 00 @11 00
Fremont - Buchanan	- 195,314	Lard, in barrels 125 2 127
	- 124,206	Lard, in kegs 00 @ 00
Fillmore -	- 124,200	Butter, Western · · · · 16 @ 22
Total	- 594,960	Lard, in kegs
Lotat	*	Cheese 81 0 101
	NEW JERSEY.	Coffee, Rio 834 (2) 113
Fremont -	28,307	Conee, Java 132(0) 142
Buchanan		Wool Unweahed
Fillmore -	- 24,091	Wool, Washed 45 @ 00
		Wool, Pulled 33 @ 00
Total	- 99,810	Wool, Fleece, common 00 @ 00
	PENNSYLVANIA.	Wool, Fleece, fine 36 (a) 52
Buchanan -	000 #00	Iron, Scotch, Pig 29.50 @30.00
(Free	mont - 147,447	Lime, Rockland 1.16 @ 0.00
Fusion { Fre	more - 55,891	Lime, common 80 @ 00
(1711)	11010 30,001	20 G 00
	902 222	TITE DETON OF ADM
73:11	203,338 •	THE REIGN OF ART.
Fillmore stra	ight 26,338	In this wonderful age, Art lays her master-touches on
		almost everything. The ceilings over us, and the carpets
Gerrit Smith	- · · 18	we tread on, are hallowed by Art. Art winds the rail-
	229,795	way through the mountains and the mud; makes her
D	majority over all - 705	machines of wood and iron to act as if with knowledge;
Buchanan's	najority over all - 705	and annihilates space with lightning, tamed down to the

OHIO

- 187,497

- 28,125

- 387,237

- 118,672

- 22,386

- 71,162 - 52,139

- 1,561 - 150

- 138.512

- 96,180

- 37,451

- 238.975

GOVERNOR. - 111,372

- 19,241

237.256

- 44.127

- 9,444

- 89,812

- 66,092

- 52,736

579

WISCONSIN.

- 119,407

MADTLAND.

- 47,462

86.858

Buchanan. Fillmore 2,625

8,003 6,175

. . 39,115

DELAWARE.

Buchanan's plurality over Filmore, 1,828.

NORTH CAROLINA.

- 46,764 - 36,609

. . 83,373

GEORGIA.

- 56,417 - 42,352

. . 98,769

ALABAMA.

- 46,639 - 28,552

LOUISIANA.

- 22,164 - 20,709

CALIFORNIA.

- 51,925 - 35,113

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF TEXAS.—The fol-

lowing is the result of the official vote of this State for Electors for President and Vice Presi-

| Democratic. |

Giving both parties the benefit of the high-est number, the result is as follows:

For Buchanan and Breckinridge 28,757

Democratic majority - . . . 13,513
The total vote of the State, so far

as received - - - - 44,001

15,244

For Fillmore and Donelson -

Total - - 75,191

Total - - 42,873

Total - - 107,377

Fremont - - 20,339

Fillmore -

dent:

Kent - - 2,083 1,530 Sussex - - 2,344 2,020

Buchanan's majority over all, 1,522.

Total - - 14,484

ILLINOIS.

INDIANA.

Fremont over Buchanau, 16,594.

Buchanan -

Richardson, D.

Total

Total

Newcastle -

Total

age, Art lays her master-touches on The ceilings over us, and the carpets and iron to act as if with knowledge; nd annihilates space with lightning, tamed down to the telage of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch, and othing too humble. A new proof of this old conviction has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of a Caartic Pill, from the Laboratory of that world-renowned

Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the farthest perfection of which it is capable. Instead of employing drugs in its composition, as we have always thought the necessary and only way, he has, with consumnate skill, extracted the virtues of the medicine to be omployed, and combined them alone in their purity torether. The composition is then mixed, and rolled by machinery and steam-power into a spheroid pill, which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatine, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Not-withstanding all this labored perfection, they are offered to the public at less than one cent each. However hum-

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

DYSPEPSIA CAN BE CURED.

From R. P. Stove, Esq., Assistant Clerk U. S. Mouse of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15. WASHINGTON, IA. C., June 15.

Dear Sir: I feel it a pleasure to make known to you and the public the surprising effects of the Oxygenated Bitters, in relieving me from that most discouraging discourag order, Dyspepsia. I have been afflicted for about seven een years with the usual attendant symptoms, viz: con stipation of the howels, headache, pain in the chest, flat nience, acidity of the stomach, and severe nausea; and most of the time I was extremely bilious. I have used rarious remedies-have been strict in my diet-but all to no good purpose. Hearing of the Oxygenaied Bitters, It procured some; have used four bottles, and find the bad symptoms all removed, and myself once more in the enjoyment of health. None but the dyspeptic sufferer, who has felt all the horrors of the disease, can at all appre-ciate the value of the medicine.

Respectfully yours, R. P. STOW. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 138 Washington street, Boston, Massachusetts, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. everywhere.

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Says: "Notwithstanding the irregular use of Mrs. S. A.

Allen's World's Hair Restorer, &c., the falling off of hair

caused, and my gray locks were restored to meir original color."

REV. M. "HATCHER, (sixty years of age,) Pitcher,

Chenango county, N. Y.: "My hair is now restored to its

natural color, and ccases to fall off."

REV. Wal. CUTTER, Ed. Mother's Magazine, N. Y.:

"My hair is changed to its natural color," &c.

REV. B. P. SFONE, D. D., Concord, N. H.: "My hair,

which was gray, is now restored to its natural color," &c.

REV. D. CLEENDENIN, Chicago, Ill.: "I can add my

testimony, and recommend it to my friends." REV. D. CLENDENIN, Chicago, Ill.: "I can add my estimony, and recommend it to my friends."

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y.: "My own rath has greatly intekened, also that of one of my family, who was becoming bald."

REV. J. P. TUSTIN, Charleston, S. C.: "The white nair is becoming obviated, and new hair forming," &c.

We might swell this list, but, if not convinced, TRY IT.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S ZYLOBALSAMUM,

Or World's Hair Dressing, is essential to use with the Restorer, and is the best Hair Dressing for old or voung extant, being often efficacious in cases of hair falling, &c., without the Restorer. &c., without the Restorer.

Gray-haired, bald, or persons afflicted with discusses of
the hair or scalp, read the above, and judge of
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Depot, 355 Broome street, New York. 17 Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit. Write to Depot for circular and information. Dealers sending \$9, or more, will receive the amount THE CHILDREN'S OLD FRIEND.

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A YOUNG LADY wishes a situation as a Teacher or Governess, to teach the rudiments of French and Latin, and the higher English branches. Address B. BROWN,
Office National Era,

INVALIDITY OF THE ELECTION OF MR. WHITFIELD.

Extract from the Speech of

HON, G. A. GROW, OF PENNSYLVANIA In the House of Representatives, December 1, 1856.

Now, sir, without stopping to inquire into the validity of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, or their authority to enact valid laws— Annaas, or their authority to enact valid laws—
though I deny that there is any validity in any
act of that Territorial Assembly, because its
powers were never derived from the just consent of the governed, and is therefore an absolute usurpation, void from the beginning—I
propose to show, from the law itself, even
though the Legislative Assembly had valid power to enact it, that the law upon its face is void, and that any election held under it is therefore a nullity. This House need not wait the report of the Committee of Elections, where the record shows such a state of facts. The bill passed by Congress, organizing the Territory of Kansas, prescribed the qualification of voters in that Territory in the fifth section of that act, which reads:

"That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act."

Now, the Territorial Legislature of Kansas Now, the Territorial Legislature of Kansas cannot permit any person to vote in that Territory who is excluded by that proviso. If they have done so in the enactment of their election law, it is an invalid law, and any election held under it would consequently be an invalid election. The eleventh section of the election law of the Territory of Kansas prescribes the qualification of voters. I read from the laws of Kansas, published by order of Congress, page

"SEC. 11. Every free white male citizen o 'SEC. 11. Every free white male citizen of
the United States, and every free white male
Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or
otherwise, and over the age of twenty-one
years, who shall be an inhabitant of this
Territory, and of the county or district in
which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices; and all Indians who are inhabitants of this Territory, and who may have adopted the customs of the white man, and who are liable to pay taxes, shall be deem-ed citizens: Provided, That no soldier, seaman, or marine, in the regular Army or Navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote by reason of being in service therein: And pro-wided, further, That no person who shall have been convicted of any violation of any provis-ion of an act of Congress entitled 'An act reon of an act of Congress entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February 12, 1793; or of an act to amend and supplementary to said act, approved 18th of September, 1850, whether such
conviction were by criminal proceeding or by
oivil action for the recovery of any penalty prescribed by either of said acts, in any courts
of the United States, or of any State or Territory, of any offence deemed infamous, shall be
entitled to vote at any election, or to hold
any office in this Territory: And provided, further, That if any person offering to vote shall be challenged, and required to take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the judges of the election, that he will sustain the provisions of the above-recited acts of Congress, and of the act entitled 'An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,' approved May 30, 1854, and shall refuse to take such oath or affirmation, the vote of

*to take such oath or affirmation, the vote of such person shall be rejected.

"Src. 12. Every person possessing the qualification of a voter, as hereinbefore prescribed, and who shall have resided in this Territory thirty days prior to the election at which he may offer himself as a candidate, shall be eligible as a Delegate to the House of Representation of the United Street to either branch. ves of the United States, to either branch of the Legislative Assembly, and to all other offices in this Territory, not otherwise especially provided for: Provided, however, That each member of the Legislative Assembly, under the laws of this Territory, shall, in ad dition to the oath or affirmation specially provided to be taken by such officer, take an provided to be taken by such officer, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, the provisions of an act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February 12, 1793, and of an act to amend and supplementary to said last-mentioned act, approved September 18, 1850; and of an act entitled 'An act to oversuly the Territories of Nebrasks and Kan. organize the Territories of Nebrasks and Kar sas, approved May 30, 1854."

The provision in the organic act passed by Congress is, that no person shall vote in that Territory, at the first or any subsequent elec-tion, unless he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such But the law of Kansas admits all India vote who have adopted the habits of the white

But it may be said, that the only effect of such a provision would be to exclude all such votes as illegal, and not to vitiate the election. The board of elections would be bound to admit them, because, under the law of the Terri-Kansas, therefore, admits a class of voters who, by the organic act passed by Congress, are prohibited from voting. While the law admits a class to vote who tory, they are legal votes. The election law of class to vote who are prohibited by Congress, it excludes, by test oaths, a class which the organic act permits to vote, and to whom the Constitution of the United States guaranties the This law is doubly void, then, because it per

mits a class to vote who are excluded by the organic law, and excludes a class who are en titled, upon every principle of a just and free Government, to vote in the Territory of Kansas. I need not repeat the provisions in reference to the test oaths, one of which disqualifies any man from voting if he refuses to swear to sup-port the Fagitive Slave Law. These provisions not only violate the Constitution of the United States, but are subversive of every principle of just government, and trample in the dust the inalienable rights of American freemen. Of what use is the elective franchise, if you can what use is the elective franchise, if you can impose upon the voter, as a qualification to vote, an oath to support any particular law?

For what does he go to the polls, save to elect men to make, alter, amend, or repeal laws?

And if, when he comes to vote, he must first swear to support the very law he wants changed it is a mockery to call it the right of suffrage.

The nineteenth section of this law, though it is not in conflict with the letter of the Constitution, violates every principle of fairness or justice in the exercise of franchise among fair and honest voters. It declares that "whenever any person shall offer to vote, he shall be presumed to be entitled to vote." This provision requires the party, who would preserve the r of the ballot-box, to prove a negative. opinion of the venerated Senator from Dela-ware, Mr. Clayton, describes truly the effect of this clause in a speech he made in the Senate during the extra session: "There could be no justice in elections, with such a provision as that in the bill. The burden of proof is on the wrong party, and therefore the law is clear'ly and manifestly unjust and oppressive."
Under it, every person unknown to the citizens
of the election precinct could vote; and it would be entirely unnecessary for a foreigner to be naturalized, for, were he challenged, the object-or must prove that he is not naturalized, which would manifestly be impossible.

By section twenty, "Whenever any perso offers to vote, his vote may be challenged by one of the judges, or by any voter, and the judges of the election may examine him touch ing his right to vote; and if so examined, not in the second of the lection of th Though the objector may hold in his hands th most ample evidence to prove the false voter'

perjury, yet his vote must be received.

Well might the Senator from Delaware ask.

The election law of Kansas, upon which this certificate is based, is, in addition to the reasons WASHINGTON, D. C. already given, unconstitutional, for it fixes in the twelfth section qualifications for a member of Congress different from those prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. The qualification fixed by the second section of ar-

qualineation fixed by the second section of article one of the Constitution is, that

"No person shall be a Representative who, shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and have been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which the shall be chosen."

It is not in the power of the States or Terri ories to require other or additional qualifica-ions than those specified in this article of the Constitution. In Barney vs. McCreery, first session Tenth

Congress, this was the only point involved in the contest. By a law of Maryland, Baltimore city and county was made one Congressional district, entitled to two members; and the law further required that one should be a resident turther required that one should be a resident of the city and the other of the county. The two candidates having the highest number of votes both lived in the county. Barney, living in the city, contested McCreery's seat, on the ground that both members could not, under the law of Maryland, reside in the county. The House decided, by a vote of 89 to 18, that McCreery was entitled to his seat, and that the Constitution of the United States having fixed the qualifications of members, no additional Constitution of the United States having fixed the qualifications of members, no additional qualifications can rightfully be required by the State; thus setting aside a law of a sovereign State. The twelfth section of the election law of Kansas requires as a qualification for a Delegate that he shall possess the qualifications prescribed for voters. Those qualifications are inhabitancy, payment of a Territorial tax, and oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law, and never having been fined under the Fugitive Slave Act, in any court of any State or Territory. This law permits Indians who are not citizens to vote, but prevents white men, if they have This law permits Indians who are not citizens to vote, but prevents white men, if they have ever been convicted of any violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, "whether such conviction were by criminal proceeding or civil action for the recovery of any penalty prescribed by said act." Any person that has been at any time so convicted cannot vote in Kansas to-day, and is, under her laws, ineligible as a Representative in Congress.

entative in Congress.

The Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) whose bier has just passed to the church-yard in speaking of this law in the Senate Chamber with almost his dying breath, said:

'those laws."

Such was the almost dying declaration, in reference to the laws of Kansas, of one of the ablest and purest statesmen of the Republic. Let us heed his admonition, and wash our hands of all participation in these iniquities.

What are the laws denounced in such strong terms by these veteran statesmen and Nestors of the Senate? The very election law under which this cartificate in the strong of them.

which this certificate is given is one of them, and the principal one, though there are other sections of this code included, the following

"If any person shall knowingly aid in bring-

ing into, printing, pablishing, or circulating, within this Territory, any book, paper, pamph-let, magazine, handbill, or circular, contain-

'ing any statements, arguments, opinions, sen-timents, doctrine, advice, or innuendo, calcu-'lated to produce disaffection among the slaves 'in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to

What is the kind of punishment at hard labor

SEC. 2 of chapter 22, page 147, of Kansas

Sec. 2 of chapter 22, page 141, of Raisso Laws, provides that "Every person who may be sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction, under any law in force within this Territory, to punishment by confinement and hard labor, shall

' is ment by connement and nara taoor, shair ' be deemed a convict, and shall immediately, ' under the charge of the keeper of such jail or ' public prison, or under the charge of such ' person as the keeper of such iail or public

prison may select, be put to hard labor, as in the first section of this act specified;

more than three-eighths of an inch link, with a round ball of iron, of not less than four nor more than six inches in diameter, attach-

ed; which chain shall be securely fastened

the ankle of such convict, with a strong loc

and key. And such keeper, or other person having charge of such convict, may, if necessary

sary, confine such convict, while so engaged a hard labor, by other chains or other means, in his discretion, so as to keep such convict se

cure, and prevent his escape. And when there shall be two or more convicts under the charge

of such keeper or other person, such convicts 'shall be fastened together by strong chains, 'with strong locks and keys, during the time 'such convicts shall be engaged in such hard 'labor without the walls of any such jail or

It is these acts, and the test oaths of thi

election law, that the Senator from Delaware, rising above the prejudice of his section, de-nounces as becomes an American of the better days of the Republic. Where in the annals of

despotism and wrong can you find an edict of the tyrant, of blacker or deeper infamy than those laws enacted on American soil, and recognised as valid by the Executive of the

Republic, and which we are now asked to recognise as giving to the people of the Terri

tory the rights guarantied by the Constitution of their country? In view of these acts, the Lor

on Times truly declares that the enormities

Naples and Austria are reproduced in the Un

ted States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I have examined this election law somewhat in detail, citing the provisions which exclude from voting a class entitled, upon every principle of justice and right, to the exercise, under this Government, of the elective franchise. I have referred to the provisions of that law, which violates the organic act passed.

that law, which violates the organic act passed by Congress, and subverts the dearest rights of

freemen guarantied by the Constitution of the Republic. I have read a description of the legislation enacted in the Territory of Kansas,

as given by men who cannot be charged with partiality to my views, or as holding fanatical opinions—men who proclaim from the Senate Chamber that these laws are infamous, op-

pressive, and unconstitutional.
Under such laws, it is claimed that a Delegate

coming with a certificate based on such enac

ments, presents such a prima facie case as entitles him to a seat upon this floor; and that

too, after Congress has once adjudicated the case, and refused him a seat.

Without trespassing longer upon the patience of the House, I leave this case, with single remark, that Congress being a judicial tribunal when it sits upon an election case, its decisions

are conclusive upon itself on the same state of facts. The facts have not changed since th

last session. They are precisely the same as they were then, and the same tribunal is now

asked to overturn its decision; and to overtur

it for what? To recognise and give validity so far as can be done by our action, to ar

odious despotism, forced upon an unwilling peo ple by fraud and violence.

provided by this code?

among the number:

"I denounce this as an unjust and cruel law against one section of the Union, and an insult to honorable men who differ totally with me on great questions of politics, and yet are as honest as I am, or any man on this floor. *

* I hold this injustice to be unexampled.

* * Sir, it is a thing unheard of in the history of the country, that in the introduction of a Territory into the Union as a State, or in the formation of a Territorial Government, you should require men in the Territory to swear to support your acts of Congress."

in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to a scape from the service of their masters, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment and hard labor for a term of not less than five years."

"If any fare person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persona have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, published, for circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published, or circulated, in this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years." Take, then, the law of Kansas, the certificate of election of this Delegate, and the Constitution of the United States, and put them side by side, and they fail to make out a prima facie case; for they show that the election itself was invalid, there being no valid law under which it could be held. But, sir, in addition to the invalidity and un

constitutionality of the legislation of Kansas, there is still another reason why this House should not recognise it, for it would be giving should not recognise it, for it would be giving support and countenance to a most odious despotism on American soil. Both branches of Congress, at its last session, refused to appropriate any money for its support, for the double reason that it was a usurpation and a despotism combined—a despotism that we are asked to recognise after the recorded opinions of its character, not only in the official acts of both branches of Congress, but also by such men as General Cass, Clayton, Bayard, Crittenden, Weller, and other Senators, who will not be regarded, I trust, as fanatics. General Cass, on the 2d of July last, said, on the floor of the Senate:

ite:
"There is no doubt that some of the statutes passed by the Legislature of Kansas are a disgrace to the age and the country. [I repeat the strong expression—'a disgrace to the age and the country.'] Such is my firm conviction. Heavy penalties are imposed, to prevent the people from arguing what is almost a question of abstract right. Now, I ask you, how have the people of Kansas full liberty to pass laws establishing their domestic relations cuss them? It is inconsistent with the or-

I refer to the opinions of Senators Bayard of Delaware, and Crittenden of Kentucky; and Delaware, and Crittenden of Kentucky; and certainly they will not be charged with special fanaticism, coming as they do from slave States, where this kind of fanaticism, for Freedom and Free Territory, of which gentlemen affect to be so much afraid, does not prevail. I summon them to the stand, therefore, as cool and dispassionate witnesses. In speaking of these laws, Mr. Bayard says:

"There are certain of the laws of Kansas, which are unquestionably, in themselves."

which are unquestionably, in themselves shocking to the moral sense. There are cer tain of the laws of Kansas that invade natural rights."—Congressional Globe, extra session Thirty-fourth Congress, p. 30.

Mr. Crittenden says:

"But, sir, you promised, in the organic law,
that these people should be left perfectly free
to vote, and decide by their votes this question
which you have submitted to them; and yet
you say you will not repeal that encumbrance
on the right of suffrage, which actually prostrates it, and renders it useless to an honest
and conscientions are presented. and conscientious man. For instance, you impose an oath, as a condition preliminary to their voting, that they shall swear to support this or that law."

Speaking of these laws, Mr. Weller, of California, used this language:

"They are so infamous in their character, that I am unwilling they should stand upon the statute book of any of the Territories of this Union. I believe they violate not only the organic law but the Constitution of the the organic law, but the Constitution of the United States." * * *

"The Senate regarded those acts passed by the Legislative Council of Kansas Territory

as not only unjust in their character, and op-pressive upon the people, but in derogation of the organic law, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Some of these acts are revolting to every feeling of humanity." * * "I say, and I repeat, that such a law is an

And yet we are asked to recognise this infamous legislation, which shocks the moral sense, and is a disgrace to the age, by admitting its

chosen representative, the same as if he came under valid and just law.

It is the duty of Congress to see that the rights of a people under its exclusive jurisdiction are protected, and especially that all the guarantees of its own law are secured to those relying on its faith and authority; and if the Executive neglects his duty, as the present one has, the people have no other mode of redress than to appeal to you to shield them against than to appeal to you to shield them against wrong perpetrated upon them by his negligence or acquiescence. And, sir, so far as my action is concerned, I never will uphold or countenance a despotism anywhere on American soil. Nor by any act of mine will I directly or indirectly give aid and support to a usurpation anywhere on the rights and liberties of American freement. ican freemen.

Now, sir, I summon Mr. Clayton to the stan

WISE SUGGESTIONS.—We are glad to see that the St. Louis Republican, which possesses very justly great influence over the pro-slavery par-ty in Missouri and Kansas, is advocating the modification of some of the laws of the Terri-Now, sir, I summon Mr. Clayton to the stand, who served the Republic, in its high posts of honor, through a long life, and, though dead, still lives in the hearts of his countrymen. I read from his almost dying declaration, uttered in the Council Chamber of the Republic. I call the attention of the House and the country to his declaration as to the character of the laws and Government in Kanss, which we are now celled on to recogn and those most determined to maintain its principles, have not hesitated to express the Kansas, which we are now called on to recognise by our action. At the last sesion of Congress, when Mr. Whitheld was admitted to a seat as Delegate from the Territory of Kansas, the House had not been officially informed as opinion that the code of statutes adopted by opinion that the code of statutes adopted by the Kansas Legislature must be changed. Toombs, Douglas, Crittenden, Cass, with the entire Democratic party in the United States Senate, have all, in the severest terms, uttered their condemnation of the spirit of the Kansas code, and earnestly recommend a change; and there can be no doubt that the pro-slavery par-trin Kansas will meet the views of their truest to the character of the Government of that Territory, or as to the mode and manner of its formation. It is true, we had what was con-sidered, and, as it was finally proven to be, authentic information; but gentlemen thought they were not justified, in the absence of official ty in Kansas will meet the views of their true evidence, in refusing to allow the usual oath of office to be administered. But now, with official information of the fraud and violence of the elections that secured the legislation, we are asked to recognise this Government, which has been thus characterized by some of the ablest men of the Republic. Mr. Clayton, in speaking of these laws, says:

"Now, sir, let me allude to that subject which is the great cause of all this discord between the two Houses. The unjust, iniquitous, oppressive, and infamous laws enacted by the objectionable laws there. It is the only Republican doctrine that is safe. Any other places all communities at the mercy of any faction that takes it into its head to object to existing statutes .- Louisville (Ky.) Courier.

THE FREEDOM CASE IN THE SUPREME

"Now, sir, let me allude to that subject which is the great cause of all this discord between the two Houses. The unjust, iniquitous, oppressive, and infamous laws enacted by the Kansas Legislature, as it is called, ought to be repealed before we adjourn. * * * What are these laws? One of them sends a man to hard labor for not less than two years for daring to discuss the question whether Slavery exists, or does not exist, in Kansas; not less than two years—it may be fifty; and if a man could live as old as Methusaleh, it might be over nine hundred years. That act prohibits all freedom of discussion in Kansas on the great subject directly referred to the exclusive decision of the people in that Territory; strikes down the liberty of the press, too; and is an act egregiously tyrannical as ever was attempted by any of the Stuarts, Tudors, or Plantagenets, of England, and this Senate persists in declaring that we are not to repeal that!

"Sir, let us tender to the House of Repre-To the Editors of the National Intelligencer Gentlemen: From an imperfect knowledge of the circumstances attending the suit for freedom before the Supreme Court, prosecuted by Dred Scott, (a negro,) several correspondents of the New York press have made suggestions tending to mislead public opinion. One intimates that the suit was a contrived case, to operate on the late Presidential election, one intimates that the suit was a contrear case, to operate on the late Presidential election, by bringing under the review and judgment of the Supreme Court the questions which have so stirred the public mind since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Another surmises that selfish motives influenced certain distinguished members of the bar in declining the request to lend me their assistance in behalf of my client's cause; and a third seems to suspect my own in regard to conducting it alone. As the peculiar attitude of political affairs at this moment gives much interest to the case, I will be pardoned for giving a brief narrative of it, and especially as the simplest statement case, to operate on the late Presi "Sir, let us tender to the House of Represantatives the repeal of that and all other objectionable and infamous laws that were passed by that Legislature. I include in this denunciation, without any hesitation, those denunciation, without any hesitation, those acts which prescribe that a man shall not even practice law in the Territory, unless he swears to support the Fugitive Slave Law; that he to support the Fugitive Slave Law; that he shall not vote at any election, or be a member of the Legislature, unless he swears to support the Fugitive Slave Law; that he shall not hold any office of honor or trust there, unless he swears to support the Fugitive Slave Law; and you may as well impose just such a test oath for any other and every other law. "I will not go through the whole catalogue of the oppressive laws of this Territory. I have done that before to-day. There are others as bad as these to which I have now referred. * * * I will not, on the other hand, ever degrade myself by standing for an instant by those abominable and infamous laws which I denounced here this morning. What I desire now is, that the Senate of the United States shall wash its hands of all participation in these iniquities, by repealing those laws." I will be pardoned for giving a brief narrative of it, and especially as the simplest statement of the facts will vindicate the gentlemen whose motives have been impugned for unwillingness to appear in the cause, and at the same time vindicate the cause itself from the imputation of having been brought to subserve a party

This case is a suit for the freedom of the plaintiff, Dred Scott, and of his wife and two children. In 1834, Dred Scott was taken by his former master, Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the army, to reside at the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and afterwards, in 1836, to reside at Fort Snelling, on the other side of the Mississippi river, in that part of Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30′. Harriet was taken to Fort Snelling in 1835, and was there married to Dred. Their eldest child, Eliza, was horn porth of 36° 30′. on a host, whilst descendmarried to Dred. Their eldest child, Eliza, was born north of 36° 30′, on a boat, whilst descending the Mississippi river. The other child, Lizzie, was born at Jefferson Barracks, after they were taken to Missouri, in 1838. The suit was first brought by the administratrix of Dr. Emerson in the Circuit Court of St. Louis co., in the State of Missouri, and that Court, following the miform decisions on such facts of the ing the uniform decisions on such facts of the courts of Missouri ever since it was an organ rized Territory, gave judgment for the plaintiff.

An appeal was, however, presecuted, and a majority of the Supreme Court of the State, at the March term of 1852, reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court, because "the times now are not as they were when the former decisions on this subject were made. Since then, not only individuals, but States, have been possessed with a dark and fell spirit in relation to Sla very, whose gratification is sought in the persuit of measures whose inevitable consequence must be the overthrow and destruction of our Government. Under such circumstances, it does not behoove the State of Missouri to show the least

behoove the State of Missouri to show the least countenance to any measures which might countenance this spirit."

When the case was remanded, under this opinion, the plaintiff's attorney dismissed the suit in the State court, and Major Sanford, a citizen of New York, having in the mean time purchased Dred and his family, an action for the folia imprisonment was hearth. purchased Dred and in lateral, an action for trespass for false imprisonment was brought against Sanford in the Circuit Court of the Uni-ted States on the 2d of November, 1853, by Dred Scott, as a "citizen" of Missouri. The defendant denied the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that Dred was a negro, and therefore not a "citizen." But the Circuit Court held that he was a citizen, if free, within the meaning of that section of the Constitution meaning of that section of the Constitution which provides for the maintenance of suits in courts of the United States between citizens of different States. The defendant then denied that Dred and his family were free, and on the 15th of May, 1854, the court decided that they were slaves, because the Supreme Court of the State had so decided on the same facts. From

Fields, (who is a distinguished lawyer in Missouri, and one who never, during the fifteen years I have known him, manifested any inter st in politics,) requesting me to present the

case to the court. case to the court.

In Missouri, and generally, I believe, in the Southern States, almost every lawyerfeels bound to give his services, when asked, in such a case arising in the community to which he belongs. Having risen at that bar, (considering myself still a citizen of Missouri, although for the pres-ent pursuing my profession at the seat of Gov-ernment,) I did not hesitate to become the counsel for the plaintiff here, as I should have done there.

As I perceived that the cause involved impo

and speceived that the cause involved impor-tant issues, which might possibly be engulphed in the great political controversy then just emerging in relation to the power of Congress over the territory of the United States, I felt it my duty to seek assistance, especially as when I found arrayed against me the Senator from I found arrayed against me the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Geyer) and the late Attorney General, (Mr. Johnson,) among the first men of the profession, of the East and the West. I sought to obtain the support of one of the ablest men at the bar in the South, and he had almost consented to yield it. His inclination was surrendered, not, I well know, from the selfish motive given in the press. I then applied to rendered, not, I well know, from the selfish motive given in the press. I then applied to leading members of the profession in the North, and with the same result. The mercenary motive imputed for the reluctance shown to engage in it is equally unjust to all. The truth is, while some gave it up because their previous engagements interrupted, and others because the late application did not give time to make preparation, all precived that from the nature preparation, all perceived that, from the nature of the case, it must assume an aspect more of ess affecting the party struggles impending less affecting the party struggles impending, and were unwilling, on all accounts, to add to this embarrassment of the cause, or that of the party with which they stood connected, by implicating either themselves or it by their action in the result. While I do myself deprecate the state of things which brings a political and a next is influence to act ment the nublic mind. partisan influence to act upon the public mind in connection with this case, and while willing to avoid it as much as possible, I yet felt it was my duty to call to its support all the aid I could command. When I first opened the case, there-fore, I announced to the court the regret I felt fore, I announced to the court the regret I felt in not having prevailed in getting an associate in the cause, and I repeated the expression of my solicitude on opening the reargument at the present term; and I am happy to acknowl-edge its good effect in enlisting the great ability and learning of Mr. Curtis, of Boston, to main-tain the constitutionality of the power exerted tain the constitutionality of the power exerted by Congress, on which the freedom of my client depends. I am, with great respect, your obe-dient servant, M. Blair.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF The annual message of Governor McRae, of

Mississippi, was transmitted to the Legislature of that State on the 1st instant. The New Or-

3. Any action of Congress on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or in those places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress,

incompatible with the safety and domestic tran-quillity of the rights and honor of the slaveholding States.
4. The refusal by Congress to admit a new 4. The retusal by congress to admit a new State into the Union, on the ground of her tolerating Slavery within her limits.

5. The passage of any law by Congress prohibiting Slavery in any of the Territories.

6. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the neglect or refusal by the General Government to enforce the constitutional receiving the contractions.

ment to enforce the constitutional for the reclamation of fugitive slaves for the reclamation of fugitive slaves,

He recommends the Legislature to send to
the Governors of the non-slaveholding States,
to be laid before their Legislatures, and through
them before their people, "resolutions unani-

mously reaffirming the position of Mississippi, whites who fear the penalty of trading with states. But what is worse than all is, they constitute a mass of inflammable material, dantain them at all hazards."

with a calm, temperate, and dignified exposition of our rights, and our determination to maintain them at all hazards."

Georgis, he adds, has taken very much the same position with Mississippi; and I recommend also to the Legislature, to invite the other slaveholding States to meet in convention, respectively, and, if approving the position of Mississippi and Georgis, to take with them the same position, or with such modifications of it as they shall respectively approve, that, in view of the dangers which threaten their institutions and overthrow of the Government, they may tain them at eil hazards."

Georgia, he adds, has taken very much the same position with Mississippi; and I recommend also to the Legislature, to invite the other slaveholding States to meet in convention, or since the convertion, or with such modifications of Mississippi and Georgia, to take with them the same position, or with such modifications of it as they shall respectively approve, that, in view of the dangers which threaten their institutions and overthrow of the Government, they may unitedly stand upon a well-defined and unmistakeable position, to resist the aggressions of this sectional organization, maintain their constitutional rights, and preserve the Union of the States.

A HERO OF NEW ORLEANS IMPRISONED BY LECOMPTE.

BIO SPRINOS, KANAS, Nov. 30, 1856.
Yonder goes old Mr. Porterfield, wending his solitary way to Lawrence. He is one of the fifteen prisoners just released from Tecumseh. He is an old man, of three score and ten. His bair is white and long, he wears spectacles, and his dress reminds us of the dress our fathers of the Revolution wore. His step is quick, at the congh his form is bent. He has a pilgrim's staff and, like those weterans whom Websters and prescers and prescers and prescers and prescers and prescens and prescens and prescens and prescens and prescens and prescens and the control of the states.

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addressed on Bunker Hill, he seems to have "come down to us from a former generation." But what must be his reflections, as he plods his way to the "rebel city?" He served under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He fought for his country then. He helped expela foreign invasion. What more or less did he do in Kansas. Times have changed, and he is only "an old fogy" now, and does not know that it has got to be a crime for a man to fight for his own life and the defence of his family. for his own life and the defence of his family against a gang of freebooters. He has th spirit of Old Hickory himself. It was month ago that the "powers that be" offered to release him; and his daughter, who resides in Law rence, tried to persuade him to go and live in comfort in Lawrence. But the old man said "Never—I will not stir until I am honorabl acquitted." He was urged by the Marshal t go; and when the thirty-one prisoners left, he might have gone, but chose to stay, and stay he did, until his verdict was "not guilty;" and even then was the last one to leave the prison, even then was the last one to leave the prison, and the town itself, choosing to walk rather than ride the whole distance to Lawrence. Does the Administration—does Douglas or Buchanan—think to subdue such men as these? Governor Robinson has purchased a town site in the Wyandott country, at the forks of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, and sales of the lots and interests go like hot cakes. It is some forty miles south of Leavenworth, and only a mile or two north of Kansas City. He pays six hundred dollars for the site, and will pays six hundred dollars for the site, and will bably make a fine spec out of it. It is rep resented as a most beautiful country, and a fine anding on the Missouri river. The sales at Leavenworth have raised the price of property

BLACK REPUBLICANISM IN MISSOURI-THE RESULT IN MISSOURI.

From the Anzeiger of November 5, 1856. Official returns from 104 counties give Buchanan 57,388, and Fillmore 48,049 votes. Buchanan's majority 9,334. Returns from the three remaining counties (Kent, New Madrid, and Dunklin) will increase Buchanan's majority about 300 yets so that his majority ity about 300 votes, so that his majority may be set down, in round numbers, at 9,600. The total number of votes cast at the Presi The total number of votes cast at the Presidential election, in round numbers, 106,000. If we compare this result with that of the State election in August, when 115,000 votes were cast, we will perceive that 9,000 more votes were cast then than at the Presidential election. Polk received 46,889, Benton 27,527, and Ewing 40,578 votes. The united Democratic majority over the Know Nothings was, in round numbers, 34,080 votes. Buchanan's vote is about 12,000 greater than Polk's, and Fillmore's 8,000 greater than Ewing's. From this more's 8,000 greater than Ewing's. From this repealing so much of the act of August, 1856, we may infer, with reasonable certainty, that of the 27,527 votes which Benton and the sum thereby appropriated shall be divi-

14,000 were cast for Buchanan, and of the reprison may select, be put to hard labor, as in the first section of this act specified; and such keeper, or other person having charge of such convict, shall cause such convict, while engaged at such labor, to be securely confined by a chain, six feet in prior to my return had not met with success.

I was in California when the record of this case was filed in the Supreme Court. The efforts made to obtain counsel for the plaintiff prior to my return had not met with success.

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Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in moving the House testimate of the Republican vote in Missouri. It may be assumed that the 15,000 Ben ben their releases.

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The same ca who, in an election between Buchanan and Fremont, would have voted for the latter. There is, then, the nucleus of a Republican

party in Missouri, composed of 15,000 to 20,000 votes—and this is the most noteworthy fact to be inferred from a comparison of the vote cast in November with that cast in August. Col. Benton could not lead even a majority of his party into the Buchanan camp.

In the year 1860, a Republican party will take the field in Missouri, and will boldly battle

against the Slavery Propaganda.
As far as may be inferred with safety, from the number of votes cast at the Presi ection, it seems that all of the Western Stat have lately increased in population more rapidly than Missouri. Illinois, for example, which nder the census of 1850, is entitled to ni Representatives, cast at the Presidential elec-tion about 240,000 votes—more than double the number of those cast in Missouri in August. Illinois will probably send, under the census of 1860, twice as many Representatives to Congress as Missouri. Iows, Wisconsin, &c., also show a respectable increase in the number of votes. The latter, which has only three Representatives at present, cast 10),000 votes; while Iowa, which has now only two Representatives cast 75,000 votes.
We shall recur again to this subject, when

we shall have obtained reliable inform From the New Orleans Delts, Dec. 3, 1886 SLAVES. FREE NEGROES. AND EMANCI-

The Legislature that is to meet next mor will have many subjects of importance before it, but none, we are persuaded, of greater im-portance than the revisal of the laws in regard to the police and emancipation of blacks. Cir-cumstances have occurred during the last year well calculated to awaken alarm, lest, through the inadequacy of existing statutes, or neglectin their enforcement, Louisiana should be over

run by free negroes. In this city, we understand that there have In this city, we understand that there have been emancipated within the last twelve months, before one court alone, between five and six hundred blacks; and we cannot be wrong in supposing that, before all the courts, there have been between a thousand and fifteen hundred! If this continues, what is to be the result? How long will it he before the free sult? How long will it be before the free negroes outnumber the whites? In the interior of the State, the evil has been felt to that deor the State, the evil has seen left to that de-gree as to have demanded attention from grand jurors and judges. In the parish of Pointe Coupée, where the vote cast at the late election was between seven and eight hundred, we are told that the free negroes are only eight less than the number of white voters. So great is were twenty-five applicants for emancipation at the last term of the court, not one was suc-cessful. In the parish of Rapides, the evil is felt to be quite as great, and Judge Ogden de-livered an able charge to the grand jury on the

Our entire law on this subject requires revi-Abolition movement at the North. He enumerates the following from the measures of the Compromise, in 1850, in Mississippi, as acts which would justify a resort to resistance:

1. The interference by Congressional legislation with the institution of Slavery in the States.

2. Interference in the trade in slaves between the States. more and more driven out of reputable employment by the competition of white labor. Formerly, they drove our drays, owned hacks, kept
shops, and waited at our hotels; now they are
forced into positions of inferiority, and made
to feel that they are, as at the North, outcasts
on society, not associated with by the whites,
and without that provision of home and subsistence that our law secures to every slave.
Much of this is owing, no doubt, to the changed
character of our population within the last ten which of this is owing, no doubt, to the changed character of our population within the last ten years. Persons from the North, accustomed to be waited on only by white servants, cannot easily get over their prejudice to be waited on by black servants; and thus it is that just in proportion as New Orleans has become Northernized, has the free negro in our midst been driven from employment. The consequence is, that in order to live he becomes a hanger on

Yonder goes old Mr. Porterfield, wending his solitary way to Lawrence. He is one of the fifteen prisoners just released from Tecumseh. He is an old man, of three score and ten. His hair is white and long, he wears spectacles, and his dress reminds us of the dress our fathers of the Revolution wore. His step is quick, although his form is bent. He has a pilgrim's staff, and, like those veterans whom Webster addressed on Bunker Hill, he seems to have "come down to us from a former generation."

At this time there are two persons in the jail of that parish, for inciting to insurrection the negro population. Upon one of these was found a list of nearly every free negro in the parish. He was told upon by a free negro with whom he had tampered. One of these is a foreigner, the other is from the North. It is bad enough that we should receive Abolition teachers and preachers into our families, and that we should buy Abolition books, and read Abolition papers in New Orleans, but it becomes a more serious metter when years at the fifth of the parish for inciting to insurrection the of that parish, for inciting to insurrection the negro population. Upon one of these was found a list of nearly every free negro in the parish. He was told upon by a free negro with whom he had tampered. One of these is a foreigner, the other is from the North. It is bad enough that we should buy Abolition books, and read Abolition papers in New Orleans, but it because the parish form a parish. Abolition papers in New Orleans, but it be-comes a more serious matter, when vagrant agents for pretended patents and books can with impunity traverse our country parishes, and whisper incendiary doctrines in our negro quarters. It is time the people of the interior were roused to the importance of action in this matter, or, before they are aware of it, Lou-isiana, as New Orleans, will become Bostonized with Abolition.
In this connection, we again call attention to

the propriety of our having a slave exemption law. Such a law will certainly pass the Mississippi Legislature. It has been recommended by the Governor of South Carolina, and is imperiously required in this State, and especially in this city, to wed more closely together the interests of the white man of small means and the large planter who has his hundreds of

THIRD SESSION. Tuesday, December 23, 1856.

SENATE.

The Senate considered the House bill on the settlement of the officers of the Revolutionary army, and the widows and children of those who died in the service.

Mr. Evans opposed the amendment, as might delay, if not defeat the bill.

Messrs. Toombs and Stuart opposed viewing it as a bestowment of gratuity, founded upon no principle of justice. The latter said one of the beneficiaries under the bill would be President Pierce, who would receive about \$16,000 for the Revolutionary services of his

Mr. Mason thought the payment of these claims would render it obligatory on the Government to make a similar compensation to others not included in the bill, and even to redeem all the Continental money.

Mr. Crittenden believed it better to take the bill with all its imperfections, than to run the risk, by amendment, of losing it.

The Senate then adjourned till Friday, with the understanding that they will then adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Letcher, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a substitute for the bill for the revision of the tariff.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the navy and for-

tification appropriation bill.

The House passed the Senate's joint resolution extending the time during which the creditors of the Republic of Texas shall present their claims to the first of January, 1858; and

ded pro rata among the creditors who have filed

their releases.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in moving the House on the Indian, military academy, and invalid pension appropriation bills, and subsequently passed them. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, December 24, 1856. The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Post Office mail steamer and deficiency appropriation bills.

Mr. Phelps, from the same committee, reported, with amendment, the Senate bill relative to foreign coinage and the coinage of new cent

pieces.

Mr. P. explained that the object was, the withdrawal from circulation of all depreciated foreign coin, receiving Mexican and Spanish quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of a dollar pieces at twenty, ten, and five cents. The Committee of Ways and Means propose that the President should fix, by proclamation, the description of the new cent coin—that precedent was set in

Mr. Haven was fearful the bill, in its pre form, would disturb, to a great extent, the com-mercial transactions of the country, as it is proposed to repeal all laws making any foreign oins a legal tender.

The further consideration of the bill was then

postponed for two weeks.

Mr. Herbert made an hour's speech, in reply
to Mr. Denver, on the subject of the California land patents.

Mr. Rice, the Delegate from Minnesota, introduced a bill authorizing the people of that
Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to admission into the Union, on a footing with the original States. The House then adjourned till Friday.

THE EVENING POST. The Oldest Democratic Journal in the City of New York,

Now in the first Fifth year of its existence, combines all the essential elements of a Complete Family Neuroper. Is devoted to the support of the Democratic Party when it is right, and of DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES ALWAYS! Is the uncompromising advocate of Free Soil i Free Labor I. Free Speech I. A. Strict onstruction of the Constitution, and an Economical Ad-inistration of the Government. THE DAILY EVENING POST contains a full account

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A NEW E CHA Mrs. Hunt's pe called me to mys kitchen, I heard "Yes, long before

when he sold his

Nobody but a foo were pretty well not stomach bei allers known 'em his settin' up som and gettin' cheate about it. They no and that girl was gant enough to re ow many times trizzle water from was drinking rather than my em," she added. roudest, laziest, ved_a chip of t "I can't say as looks in her, if, mother," said Mrs to me a very plea and so pretty, too " Handsome is ed Mrs. Hunt. "

"We know the of his wits, with th and everybody sup he said was dead. to know more. N old man tell whos selectmen at the enough. Well, he to do. I'll come th show some respec town poor." He had been to matter. I had a with a feeling of p Mrs. Hunt calle

down to the Grea

Stevens to lend m

to wear to my gra

The two miles

all about it.

to me so long whe at that "Beach" vere nothing to m with which I made eete's grim-visag I cowed somew yes that seemed ellow, which the he said, in low, se "So, your gran' you'll heed the we I said "yes, man subject of which "And that every inal accounts clos Another "yes, i opened again, but for at that instant dered man, with a the complexion of upon his shoulder I knew nothing thought was that her ragged bearer. "Two hungry

gan; but seeing with, "Why, here'

and shake hands w

He swung her fi while Polly Maria Her gran'ther's de row Ad'line's blac "So the old g poor thing lives w ees rough weathe apt to be squally. frock, birdie!" said have some dinner, We had touched nd myself, and st idly, as strange ch he caught one What do you water; and, going out a broken nosed strongly of tar, whi compartments (for chanical curiosity i

the open door, to le

for dinner, and "Uncalled him, went in ing up his red fland tarpaulin hat, whi across his forehead and performed his over his hair and funtil I thought of them upon the conface looked bright a shell cradles I held seemed glued to hi Then he came a taking Adeline up the other, talked to the books. One of "Whale Book," as the "Natural Hist were cuts of lions sloths, &c., "queer "some of 'em he h long vy'ages to fur Then Polly Mar

we gathered to it white as this sheet with four blue-edg and two of smaller self—there was nic butter, and in the dish filled with sn which beamed the eman, only just vitomed chairs in w were so low as to

were so low as to especially to me, chair, while she or tion which Uncle S the occasion, by pl seat of a common of "Now, work she every one of the cl he said.

But he did not.
upon spreading for